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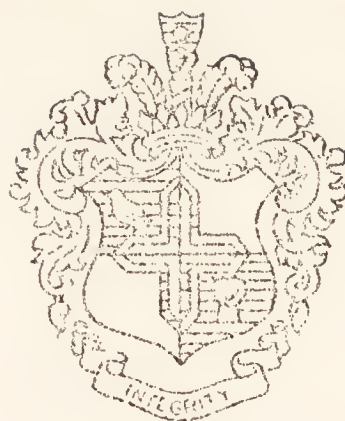
Annual Report

OF THE

***Medical Officer
of Health***

1962

**BOROUGH OF
DUKINFIELD**



BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1962



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BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1962

Chairman:
Councillor E.S.Jones.

Deputy Chairman:
Councillor Mrs.L.Senior.

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman H. King)

Alderman Andrew	Councillor Howard
Alderman Betteridge	Councillor Jackson
Alderman Bown	Councillor Johnson
Alderman Shaw	Councillor Kirk
Alderman Turner	Councillor Mrs. Murphy
	Councillor Ollerenshaw
Councillor Mrs. Andrew	Councillor Saxon
Councillor Bowden	Councillor Sanders
Councillor Bowker	Councillor Taylor
Councillor Cook	Councillor White
Councillor Denyer	Councillor Woolley

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:
Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:
Leslie Buckley, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
(to June,1962)

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT:
Alexander Handley, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(from June,1962)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:
Ian G. Rowbotham, M.A.P.H.I.
(from June,1962)

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:
Jack Kenworthy

CLERICAL ASSISTANTS:
Miss E. Heaton and Mrs. V. Fahey

To the Mayor, Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my fifteenth Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department.

The year departed to the accompaniment of severe gales and stormy weather which lashed the town with a ferocity rarely seen before. New Year's Eve will long be remembered for the material damage caused to buildings in the town and one landmark in particular came to a premature end when one half of the block known as "The Crescent" was rendered dangerous and unsafe. The stormy end of 1962 in no way reflected the events of the year itself. On the whole good progress was made in slum clearance although clean air was not pursued as vigorously as one would like and we have yet to see a Smoke Control Order which applies to an area consisting of residential houses. You will note 20 deaths from bronchitis and 15 from cancer of the lung - these are high figures in a death rate such as ours and should be a stimulus to us in ridding the atmosphere of harmful pollutants.

To help with the increasing work brought about by new legislation and modern thought, you appointed Mr. I. Rowbotham as Additional Public Health Inspector in June, and approved the appointment of a third Public Health Inspector in 1963. I am pleased to record that you also made Mr. A. Handley Chief Public Health Inspector on Mr. Rowbotham's appointment.

There were less infectious diseases in 1962, a situation which can be attributed to the lowered incidence of measles. There were 271 deaths, 26 more than in 1961 and the birth rate showed a slight fall to 15.79 per thousand population. The infantile mortality rate rose very little to 18.18, a figure still below the national average.

I would like to draw your attention to the work done on the conversion of waste water closets to the fresh water system. As was shown in 1961, there were some 500 in existence and your policy for their elimination is only hampered by the availability of labour to carry out the work.

To sum up on the year, I would say it was notable for progress in improving the sanitary circumstances of the Borough, for an improved staff establishment to help maintain this progress and for its lack of any major epidemic incidents.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to the Chairman, members of the Committee and Staff for all the help and encouragement they have given me.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

T. HOLME

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Dukinfield is situated on the left bank of the River Tame which forms its northern and western boundary. The town itself is mainly situated on gradually sloping ground but the eastern end of the town, which is largely rural in character, rises to a height of 700 feet.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The industries of the town, like many similar towns in the northwest of the country, have become more varied since the last war and cotton is no longer the main industry. These are, in the main, engineering, boiler-making and rope manufacturing, in addition to cotton. Several small factories have been established in the Gate Street area, following slum clearance in that part of the town. There is, in addition, a variety of other industries producing goods of modern type, such as plastics, rubber goods and insulating materials, and these smaller industries are gradually replacing those which occupied large buildings. In this connection, I would draw your attention to the large cotton mills now used for other purposes and the growth of smaller industries in the Tudor Estate and Tame Valley Areas.

Slum clearance continued to make steady progress during 1962 and in all 78 houses were included in Clearance Areas. In addition to this number, a further 37 were represented as individually unfit, making a total of 115, compared with 98 in 1961. The comments I made in last year's Annual Report on redevelopment still apply to-day. However, during the year a great deal was achieved by the Development Committee, even though no plans were finally accepted. A lot of preparatory work was done and the appointment of a consultant in this field will do a great deal not only in preparing plans but also in ensuring that development will be designed and staged in accordance with the most modern principles. The stimulus created by large open spaces in the town can only be equalled by the pride experienced when new and pleasant buildings are erected to take the place of old, worn out slums. Already space is available in the Peel Street, George Street and Wellington Street areas which cries out for the right kind of development.

Under this heading, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that we conform to the general pattern in so much as our population is gradually becoming older. The number of old persons in the community is slowly increasing and this fact is often reflected in one aspect of the work not only in this office but also in other departments of both Central and Local Government. The Cheshire County Welfare Department is intimately concerned and co-operates with us, the W.V.S. help with meals on wheels and much assistance is given by other voluntary bodies. Aged persons living in the town often become neglectful of themselves and their houses and in 1962 we were instrumental in helping several people in this category.

As I commented earlier in the report, we were not able to pursue a policy of clean air as vigorously as you would have liked in 1962. Although large areas of the town are now covered by Smoke Control Orders these are mainly open country and smoke is still being emitted from the densely populated parts of the town. In 1963 you appointed a third Public Health Inspector and it is now possible to go ahead with the programme more quickly. At the time of writing this report we have already had a Public Enquiry relating to an area in the centre of the town and I hope that more areas will follow unopposed. I would like to point out here that a great deal of detailed work is involved in the first instance by both health and legal departments and secondly that a lot of time will have to be devoted to supervisory visits and inspections in order to help and advise tenants living in Smoke Control Areas. The question to be posed is whether this is a profitable use of manpower and the answer is "yes". Health Departments in the past have been instrumental in ensuring a safe water supply, a safe food supply and hygienic disposal of sewage. It seems inconceivable to-day that doubt should be expressed about our efforts to render safe the air we breathe. Twenty deaths from bronchitis speaks for itself and this does not reveal the amount of ill health and wasted manhours from this condition, known to our shame as the English disease.

It is encouraging to note, however, that the public is helping a great deal and many responsible individuals are themselves helping the cause of clean air by converting their grates to burn smokeless fuels in advance of smoke control orders being made. Many people are turning to gas and electricity as an alternative to coal and nationally there is a boom in central heating. All these factors point to a public opinion in favour of clean air and in support of the Council's policy towards this end.

Members will be interested in an extract from the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report for 1932 which could equally well have been written to-day.

" ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION The only form of atmospheric pollution in Dukinfield is that brought about by the smoke from mill, factory and dwelling-house chimneys. During recent years, 556 houses have been erected by private and municipal enterprise, thereby adding increased pollution to the atmosphere. Owing to the low carbonisation products of the house fire, the dwellinghouse chimneys are largely responsible for atmospheric pollution. This condition is obvious to the casual observer as little or no improvement in the atmosphere has taken place during the long and continued stoppage of the factories and workshops. So long as raw coal is used in the open fireplace, so long will you have this smoke production. The alternative is to use decarbonised coal, coke, gas or electricity.

"WILL YOU help to clear the air?"

In previous reports I have reminded you of the fact that there is no more need for a sooty atmosphere than for an impure water or milk supply. It is impossible to distinguish between these as to their importance from a health point of view".

VITAL STATISTICS

Population, 1961 Census.....	17,318
Population, 1962 (Registrar General's estimate).....	17,410
Area in Acres.....	1,725
Rateable Value (Year ended 31st Mar.1962).....	£172,503
Rate Poundage (Year ended 31st Mar.1962).....	19/3d
Number of deaths.....	271
Crude Death Rate per thousand population.....	15.56
Adjusted Death Rate per thousand population.....	17.58
Number of live births.....	275
Crude Live Birth Rate per thousand population.....	15.79
Adjusted Live Birth Rate per thousand population.....	15.79
Number of still births.....	5
Still Birth Rate per thousand live and still births.....	17.85
Still birth Rate per thousand population.....	00.28
Number of infant deaths.....	5
Infant Death Rate per thousand related live births.....	18.18
Legitimate infant deaths.....	5
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per thousand legitimate live births.....	19.08
Illegitimate infant deaths.....	NIL
Illegitimate Infant Death Rate per thousand illegitimate live births.....	NIL
Neo-natal deaths (under 4 weeks).....	2
Neo-natal Infant Mortality Rate per thousand live births.	7.27
Early neo-natal deaths (under 1 week).....	2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per thousand live births..	7.27
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)	7
Perinatal Mortality Rate per thousand live & still births	25.00
Illegitimate live births.....	13
Illegitimate Live Birth Rate (% of total live births)....	4.72%
Number of maternal deaths.....	NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per thousand related live and still births.....	NIL
Comparability factor - Deaths.....	1.13
Comparability factor - Births.....	1.00

TABLE I

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
DURING THE YEAR 1962

	England and Wales	DUKINFIELD
<u>Live Birth Rate</u> per thousand population	18.00	15.79
<u>Infant Death Rate</u> per thousand related live births	21.4	18.18
<u>Still Birth Rate</u> per thousand related live & still births	18.1	17.85
<u>Death Rate</u> (all causes) per thousand population	11.9	17.58
<u>Neo-natal I.M. Rate</u> per thousand related live births	15.1	7.27

BIRTHS

The total of live births in the Borough fell slightly from 279 to 275. This gave an adjusted live birth rate of 15.79 compared with 16.01 the previous year. The gap between the birth rate and that for England and Wales widened as the latter figure increased to 18.00. Of the 275 births, 145 were males and 130 females.

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES
AND INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE PERIOD 1931 - 1962

Year	Death Rate per thousand population	Birth Rate per thousand population	Infantile Mortality per thousand live births
1931- 1935	13.07	14.51	81.2
1936- 1940	13.87	14.47	57.74
1941- 1945	13.99	17.5	53.72
1946- 1950	13.75	17.28	41.29
1951- 1955	13.12	13.43	27.50
1956- 1960	15.26	13.19	19.52
1960	14.23	12.38	8.96
1961	16.16	16.01	10.75
1962	17.58	15.79	18.18

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Once again I am pleased to be able to report that there were no maternal deaths in 1962.

TABLE III
INFANT MORTALITY RATES
PER THOUSAND RELATED LIVE BIRTHS

Area	Infantile Mortality
England and Wales	21.4
Dukinfield	18.18

TABLE IV
CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS 0 - 1 YEAR
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of death	Age at death	Sex
Asphyxia Pallida Retroplacental bleeding	3 Minutes	M
Asphyxia Pallida	10 Minutes	M
Regurgitation of food into the trachea Misadventure	4 Weeks	M
Congestive cardiac failure. Prematurity.	4 Weeks	M
Congenital heart disease Gastro-enteritis	2 Months	M

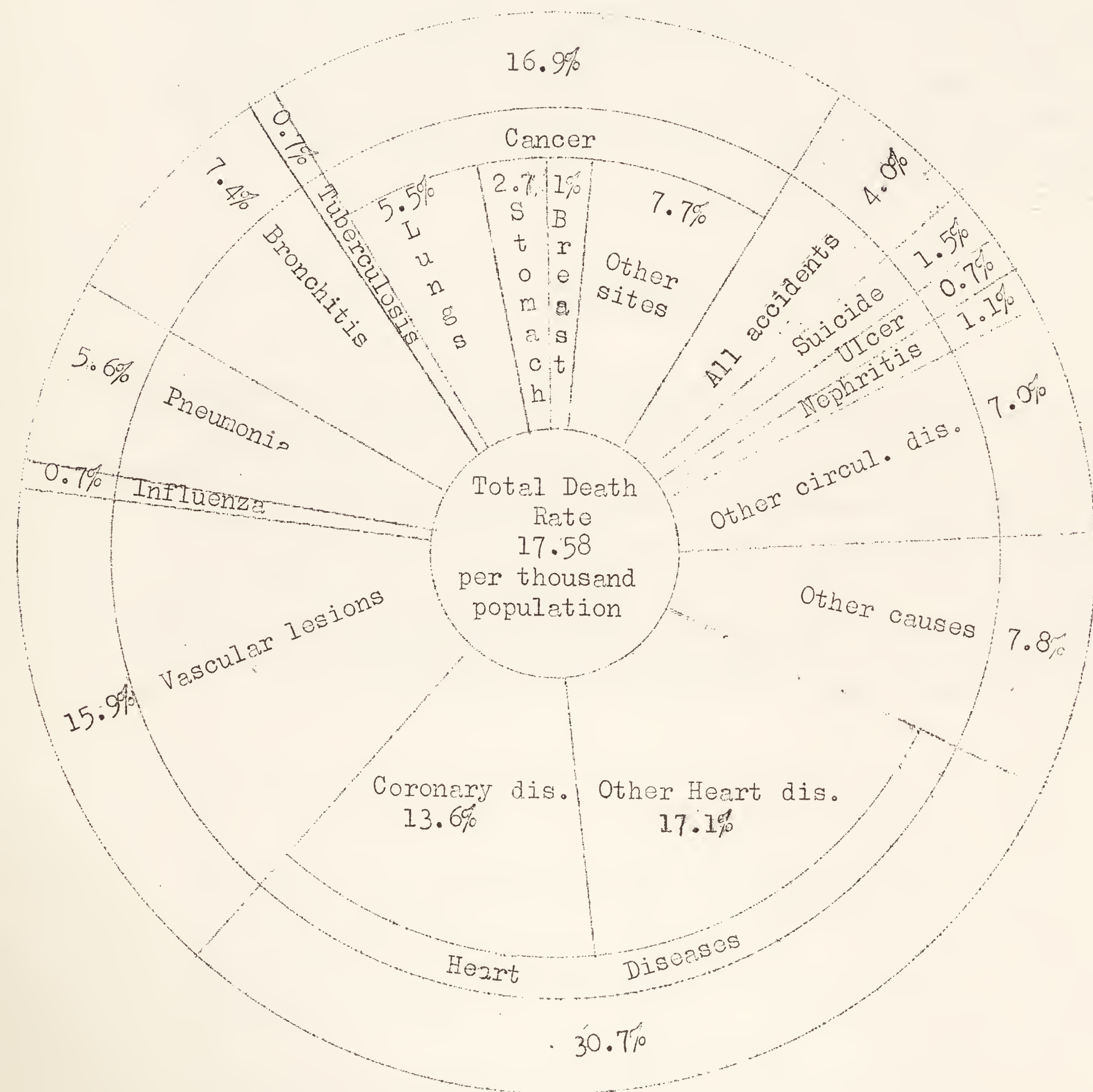
INFANT MORTALITY

In 1962 there were 5 deaths in children under 1 year of age which gives an infantile mortality rate of 18.18. This figure is higher than last year but is still lower than the country as a whole (Table III). Four of the deaths were due to conditions present at birth and took place as soon as 3 minutes after birth or 2 months after birth. All of them were males which is, I think, pure coincidence.

DEATH RATE

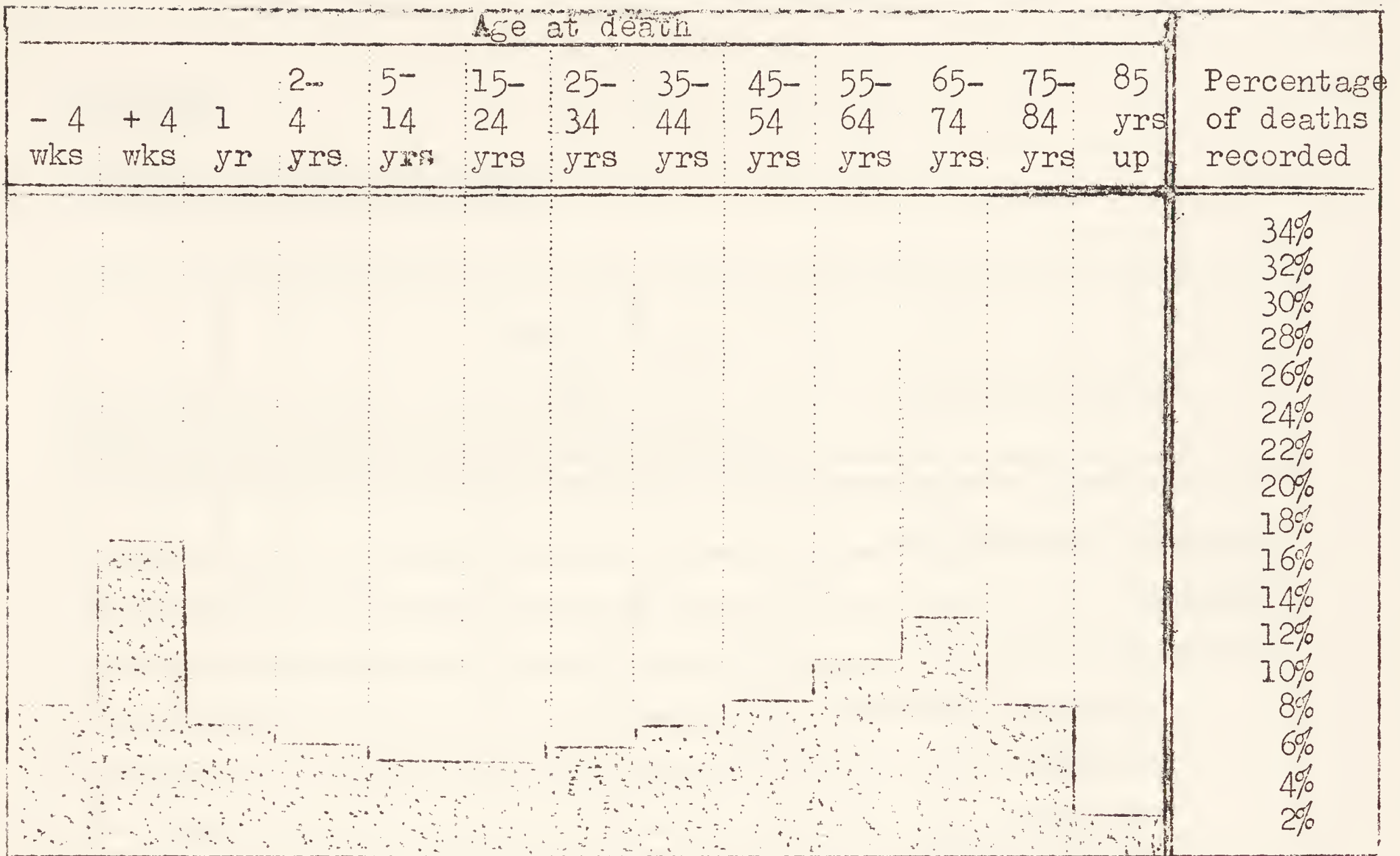
There were 271 deaths in the Borough during 1962 compared with 245 the year before. The principle causes of death are shown in Table V. Of the total deaths 83 were caused by heart disease which is by far the biggest single contributing factor, and accounts for 30.6% of all deaths. Of these, 37 were attributable to coronary thrombosis. Chest conditions were responsible for 50 deaths or 18.7% of the total and this group remains second in importance. It is of interest to note that there were 15 deaths from lung cancer - an increase of 7 on the previous year. There were three suicides in 1962 and one death attributed to syphilis - the first since 1957.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES
(Percentage of total deaths)



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS 1911 - 1915

11



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS 1962

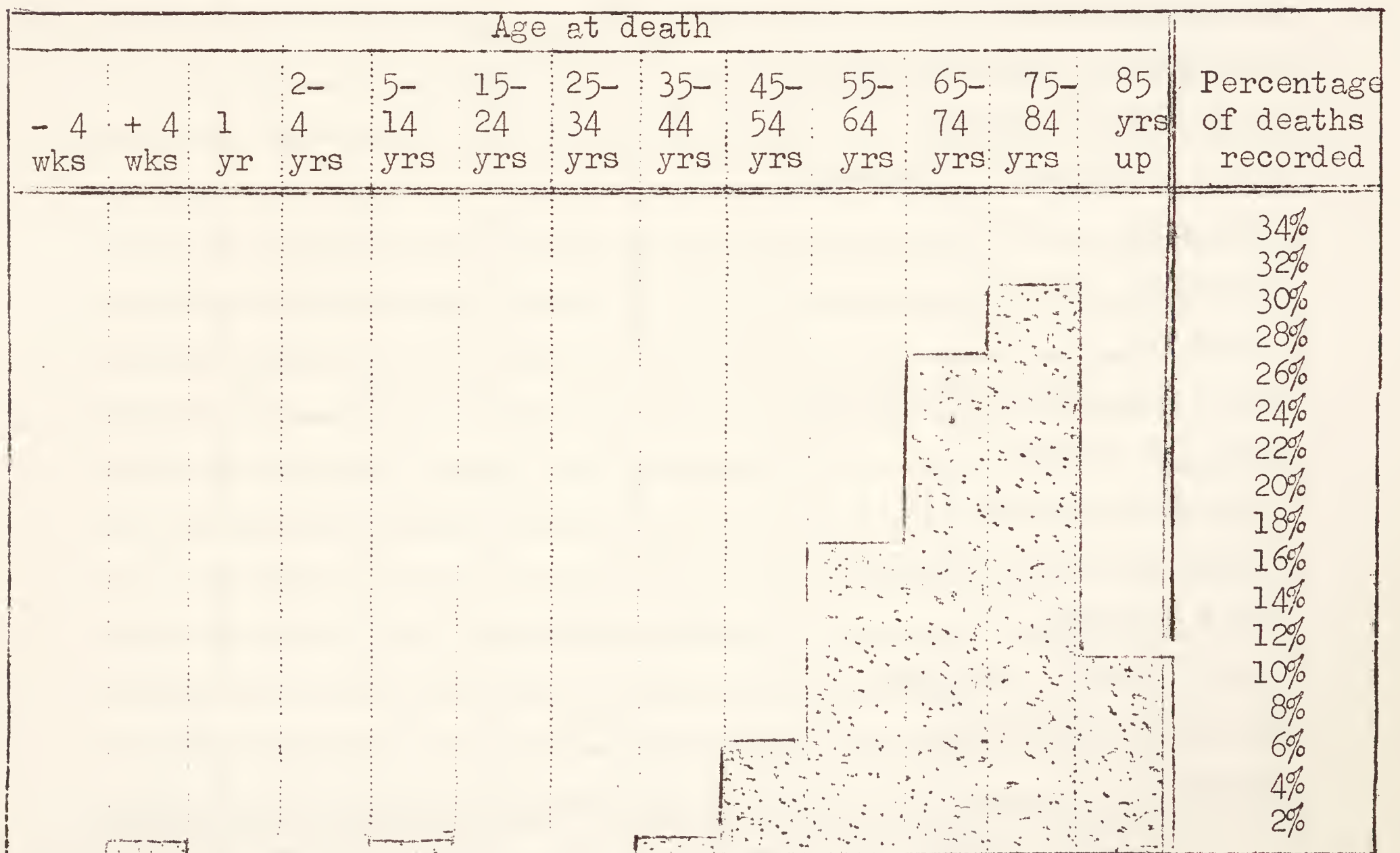


TABLE V

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Cause of death	Under 4 weeks	4 wks and under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 -14 years	15-24 years
Pulmonary tuberculosis					
Syphilis					
Cancer: <u>stomach</u>					
<u>lung and bronchus</u>					
<u>breast</u>					
<u>uterus</u>					
other sites				1	
Diabetes					
Vascular lesions of C.N.S.				1	
Coronary diseases					
Hypertensive heart disease					
Other heart diseases					
Other circulatory diseases					
Influenza					
Pneumonia					
Bronchitis					
Other respiratory diseases					
Ulcer of stomach					
Nephritis & nephrosis					
Congenital malformations				1	
Other diseases	2	2			
Motor vehicle accidents					
All other accidents		1			1
Suicide					
TOTAL:	2	3	-	3	1

TABLE V

1
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years up	M	F
		1	1				2	-
	1						1	-
		1	1	2	2	1	4	3
1		3	4	6	1		11	4
		2			1		-	3
		1					-	1
	2		2	11	3	1	12	8
				1			1	-
		3	8	18	9	4	17	26
		3	12	13	9		23	14
			1		2		2	1
	1		5	6	23	8	19	24
		1	2	3	8	5	8	11
			1	1			1	1
1		1	2	3	5	3	7	8
			4	2	12	2	8	12
		1					1	-
				1	1		2	-
			1	1	1		1	2
							1	-
		2		3	5	3	7	10
			1		1			2
		1	1	2	1	2	4	5
			2	1	1		3	1
2	4	20	48	74	85	29	135	136
							271	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There was a lowered incidence of infectious diseases in 1962 - 180 compared with 234 in 1961. There were more notifications of Sonne Dysentery than any other conditions in this category; next on the list was measles and the third most prevalent disease was pulmonary tuberculosis with 22 notifications but these will be analysed later in the report.

A feature of the dysentery was the high attack rate in children under 9 and of these the majority were of school age. In the last few months there has been a great deal of publicity about typhoid fever which has caused some concern. The method of spread of this condition is not unlike Sonne Dysentery about which the main feature appears to be the irritation caused by the supervisory measures imposed by this department. Nevertheless, I consider that even though the disease is a mild one every effort should be made to contain it and prevent its spread.

I would again draw your attention to Table VI which demonstrates the declining incidence of whooping cough notifications.

TABLE VI

Year	<u>Whooping Cough</u>
	Number of cases notified
1950	216
1951	8
1952	53
1953	111
1954	50
1955	8
1956	31
1957	12
1958	20
1959	-
1960	13
1961	4
1962	2

TABLE VII
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

AGE	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid	Scarlet Fever & Scarlatina	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Sonne Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	TOTAL
Under 1 year						1					5	1		1	8
1 & 2 years						14					12				26
3 & 4 years			2		1	13				1	16				33
5 - 9 years			2		1	23			1		21				48
10-14 years											9				9
15-24 years									7		9				16
25-44 years									4		20				24
45-64 years									9		5				14
65 years up									1	1					2
TOTAL	-	-	4	-	2	51	-	-	22	2	97	1	-	1	180

TUBERCULOSIS

The picture in the case of this traditional scourge is not so rosy this year. 24 new cases were notified (22 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary) and there were 2 deaths. At the end of the year, we had some 117 cases on the register - an increase of 10 over the previous year. We have, therefore, no cause for complacency at the present time and particularly as the national figures depict a more favourable picture. It is therefore pleasing to report that a visit to the town was made by No.3 Mass Radiography Unit towards the end of 1961 and its Director submitted his report later in the year at present under review. The findings were as follows:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number X-rayed from Industry:	1959	1021	2980
Number X-rayed from general public	303	446	749
	2262	1467	3729
Tuberculous. Abnormalities discovered:			
Tuberculosis - healed	-	2	2
Tuberculosis - occasional observation	19	4	23
Tuberculosis - treatment or close supervision	6	5	11
Non-tuberculous abnormalities discovered:			
Malignant neoplasms	2	-	2
Non-malignant neoplasms	-	1	1
Congenital cardiac abnormalities	2	-	2
Acquired cardiac abnormalities:	1	6	7
Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.	2	-	2
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	5	2	7
Bronchiectasis	6	-	6
Fibrosis	2	2	4
Diaphragmatic abnormalities:	-	1	1
Miscellaneous:	2	2	4
Failed to attend for further investigation	-	1	1

TABLE VIII

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES DURING THE YEAR 1962

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Notifications	22	2
Deaths	2	-
Total number of cases on register 31. 12. 1962	101	16

TABLE IX

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES

Year	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
1942	13	8	4	2
1943	12	8	7	4
1944	6	8	6	1
1945	13	7	3	--
1946	14	4	8	2
1947	10	7	3	2
1948	17	9	4	2
1949	17	8	3	1
1950	10	2	3	1
1951	18	5	3	1
1952	23	3	2	1
1953	20	3	2	--
1954	14	3	4	--
1955	15	2	--	1
1956	10	2	--	1
1957	22	1	1	--
1958	15	1	2	--
1959	9	--	2	--
1960	3	1	2	--
1961	10	4	1	1
1962	22	2	2	--

TABLE X

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Year of Death	-1 yr	1- 4 yrs	5- 14 yrs	15- 24 yrs	25- 34 yrs	35- 44 yrs	45- 54 yrs	55- 64 yrs	65- 74 yrs	75- 84 yrs	85 yrs up	TOTAL
1942					3	1	4					8
1943				3	1	1	2	1				8
1944					4		1	2		1		8
1945				2	1			1	3			7
1946						1	1		2			4
1947				3	2	1		1				7
1948				5		4						9
1949				1	1	1	2	3				8
1950				1	1							2
1951							2		3			5
1952					1				2			3
1953					1	2						3
1954							1	1	1			3
1955							1	1				2
1956					1					1		2
1957							1					1
1958								1				1
1959												-
1960							1					1
1961								3	1			4
1962							1	1				2
TOTAL	-	-	-	15	16	11	17	15	12	2	-	88

TABLE XI.

DEATHS FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Year of Death	-1 yr	1- 4 yrs	5- 14 yrs	15- 24 yrs	25- 34 yrs	35- 44 yrs	45- 54 yrs	55- 64 yrs	65- 74 yrs	75- 84 yrs	85 yrs up	TOTAL
1942		1			1							2
1943			1	1	1					1		4
1944					1							1
1945												-
1946			1	1								2
1947		1		1								2
1948		1						1				2
1949				1								1
1950							1					1
1951							1					1
1952						1						1
1953												-
1954												-
1955						1						1
1956							1					1
1957												-
1958												-
1959												-
1960												-
1961								1				1
1962												-
TOTAL	-	3	2	4	3	2	3	2	-	1	-	20

TABLE XII
HOUSING CIRCUMSTANCES OF T.B. CASES

Type of house	Type of house occupied when notified	Type of house occupied 31.12.62
V.G. (Corpn.)	38	58
V.G. (Other)	9	9
Good	21	18
Fairly Good	18	14
Fair	13	10
Poor	11	7
Bad	6	-
Institution	1	1

HOUSING

I am once more indebted to Mr. Wensley, the Housing Manager, for compiling and supplying Table XIII. Of the 236 families rehoused, 143 were from properties condemned by the Committee - a justifiably high proportion and some three and a half times as many as in 1961. One family was re-housed because of tuberculosis and 23 for other medical reasons.

The slum clearance position at the end of the year, and a summary of how you are dealing with the problem is demonstrated in Tables XIV and XV. It will be seen that in all, 624 houses had been dealt with by December 1962 and that the 1955 programme had been cut by almost half. During the year, some 78 houses were dealt with in Clearance Areas and 37 as individually unfit.

The battle to rid the town of slums is a slow one and I would remind you that even though we have removed some 624 houses off the original list, other houses which did not qualify for the classification of slum have, by now, entered the category. In other words, as quickly as we are taking houses off the list, others should be added and a preliminary inspection of the town has already been made with this object in mind. In due course, I propose to submit a further up to date report on the slum clearance position.

TABLE XIII

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RE-HOUSED DURING THE YEAR
WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES

Reason for removal	Post war houses	Pre- war houses	Bedsitters flats and bungalows	TOTAL
Exchange to better class house				-
Relief of overcrowding	1			1
Insufficient bed- room accommodation	23	4		27
Tuberculosis in family	1			1
Other medical reasons	10	1	12	23
Closing and Demolition Orders	35	10	11	56
Clearance Areas	36	9	42	87
Exchange to smaller house	2	3	5	10
Mutual Exchange	19	12		31
Shop Maisonettes				-
Staff				-
TOTAL	127	39	70	236

TABLE XIV

NUMBER OF HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION

Individual houses represented		C L E A R A N C E A R E A S			
Year	Number	Title of Area	Date Declared	Date of confirmation by Minister	No. of unfit houses * in Area
1947	26				
1948	13				
1949	12				
1950	11				
1951	15				
1952	15				
1953	13				
1954	21				
1955	49				
1956	40				
1957	57				
1958	119				
1959	21	Dain St./Oxford Road(No.1)	4. 5.59	31.12.59	9
1960	36	George St./Peel Street	12.10.59	17. 8.60	54
		George St./Wellington St.	8. 2.60	22.12.60	60
1961	28	Queen Street/Wharf Street	13. 2.61	11.10.62	56
		Old Hall Street	13.11.61	5. 9.62	14
1962	37	Ogden Square No.1.	9. 5.62		2
		Astley Street No.1.	12.11.62		24
		Globe Square	12.11.62		8
		Astley Street No.2.	10.12.62		44

*Including houses previously condemned as individual unfit houses.

TABLE XV

SLUM CLEARANCE SUMMARY AS AT 31.12.1962

Group	Dealt with as individually unfit houses	Houses in Slum Clearance Areas (excluding those previously condemned as individually unfit)		Total houses dealt with from original slum clearance programme	Number of houses remaining in scheme for action		Total in original slum clearance programme (as amended)
		In Areas which have been confirmed	In Areas declared but not confirmed		In next 4 years	In next 5-14 years	
A	176	93	32	301	73	-	374
B	92	89	-	181	194	-	375
C	27	-	20	47	55	250	352
D	38	-	-	38	25	113	176
Total houses dealt with from original programme	333	182	52	567	347	363	1,277
Other houses condemned	37	5	15	57			
			Total dealt with since March, 1955	624			

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. M.T.B. Whitson, Engineer and Manager of the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks, for the following report on the quantity and quality of the Borough water supply during 1962.

- "1. The quality and the quantity have both been satisfactory.
2. Bacteriological examination of piped supplies:

<u>Type of water</u>	<u>Samples taken and Result</u>	
Filtered water taken directly after filtration	21	17 Satisfactory 4 Unsatisfactory
Filtered water - tap samples taken at various points in the Borough	102	101 Satisfactory 1 Unsatisfactory
Raw	Nil	
Chemical analysis	See report on page 25	

3. Plumbo Solvency Sodium Carbonate added before filtration. Samples taken from same supply were quite satisfactory.
4. No form of contamination has presented itself.
5. Population supplied from public water mains:
 - (a) direct to houses 17,410
 - (b) by means of standpipes none "

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
OF THE BOROUGH'S WATER SUPPLY

Source (filtrate main tap sample)	Brushes
pH value	7.46
Colour in 2 ft. Glass Tube - mm hazen solution ppm Pt	13
Turbidity - Silica Standard - ppm	0.5
Total solids dried at 110°C	p.p.m.
Suspended solids dried at 110°C	-
Free acidity as CO ₂	7.8
Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃	35.8
Hardness by soap test -	
Carbonate hardness as CaCO ₃	36
Non-carbonate hardness as CaCO ₃	3
Total as CaCO ₃	39
Combined Chlorine (Cl ₂)	13.5
Nitrates - Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.12
Nitrites - Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	0.047
Free and Saline Ammonia as N ₂	0.547
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.090
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hrs at 27°C ..	1.14
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	19
Total Iron as Fe	0.22
Manganese as Mn	0.11
Silica (SiO ₂)	9.5
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	0.90
Alumina as Sulphate of Alumina	6.3
Lead as Pb taken up in second 24 hours.	0.39
REPORT	Satisfactory

MILK SAMPLING

In October, 1960, the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, came into force and since that date the County Medical Officer has made arrangements for frequent testing of milk samples. The results forwarded to me by the County Medical Officer during 1962 are summarised in the Table below. Of the 8 samples that failed the methylene blue test 2 were obtained from the producer whose samples have had adverse reports for many years.

TABLE XVIII

Type of milk	Number taken	Satisfactory	Failed
Tuberculin tested	9	7	2
Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised)	18	15	3
T.T. Channel Island	7	6	1
Pasteurised	22	20	2
Sterilised	96	96	-

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

Three samples of ice cream were submitted for analysis during the year, and all were placed in Grade 1.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

During the year, I have examined 30 employees to ascertain their fitness for the purposes of superannuation or sickness pay schemes.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Although negotiations are still proceeding for the erection of a public swimming Bath in the town, none exists at the present time. The nearest Baths are situated at Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne and Hyde.

SEWERAGE

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate, and because of this it is not considered necessary to introduce any new schemes at the present time.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

This service continues to be administered by the Cheshire County Council and a report will be found in a later section.

VENEREAL DISEASES

There is a centre at Ashton-under-Lyne General Hospital (Infirmary Section) for patients suffering from venereal diseases. This service is administered by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The area is covered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop group of hospitals and approximately 75 per cent of all hospital cases are treated at the Ashton General Hospital. The remaining 25 per cent are referred to the Manchester Hospitals or private nursing homes.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

These are administered by Cheshire County Council and a report for 1961 will be found in a later section of this report.

B O R O U G H O F D U K I N F I E L D

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

for the year 1962

---oOo---

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, DUKINFIELD

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my first Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors within the Borough of Dukinfield.

Before attempting to mention any of the subjects of the report, I feel I should draw your attention to the retirement of Mr. L. Buckley during the year. As you are all aware, Mr. Buckley gave valuable service to the Borough and worked many hours with little reward. It was indeed a sad day for the Department when ill health caused him to retire. Mr. Buckley and I worked very well together on the problems of public health in this town and I found him an amiable colleague who was always willing to put himself out to do a service to me.

The Department, as you are well aware, administers a large number of Acts and Regulations made thereunder, which have a direct bearing on the environmental health of the people of the Borough. Due to Mr. Buckley's illness, it was not always possible in the early part of the year to maintain regular routine inspections, but the basic services of the Department were maintained.

The running of the Department necessitates the service of numerous legal documents, letters, and the answering of enquiries on a great variety of subjects. Your Inspectorate and clerical staff have had to work hard to keep abreast of the current legislation and also the alterations brought about by the changes which are taking place in the town because of slum clearance, proposed redevelopment, etc.

Mr. I. G. Rowbotham was appointed before Mr. Buckley's retirement as Additional Public Health Inspector to ease the work of the Department. Following Mr. Buckley's resignation and in view of the pressing nature of the work necessitated by new legislation, a third Inspector was appointed at the end of the year and he commenced his duties early in 1963.

During the year, registration of hairdressers and barbers has been carried out within the Borough, under Section 148 of the Cheshire County Council Act, 1953. This enabled the local authority to make Byelaws and lay down standards for the cleanliness of premises and equipment used within the various establishments.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. HANDLEY

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Public Health

Aged persons	2
Water Supply	10
Schools	8
Drainage	212
Public Conveniences	67
Old Metal and Marine Store Dealers	2
Waste Water Closet conversions	239
Plans - inspection of sites	116
Stables and piggeries	3
Farms	1
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	108
Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders	6
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act	85
Shops Act	114
Pet Animals Act	2
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	25
Noise Abatement Act	3
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	1
Factories Acts - factories with power	78
outworkers	13
workplaces	2
bakehouses	23
Clean Air Act - smoke observations	5
investigations for Smoke Control Area	228
miscellaneous visits	22
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act.	6
Cheshire County Council Act - hairdressers and barbers	21

Infectious Diseases

Visits and enquiries	76
Journeys to Laboratory	66

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS (Contd.)

Housing

Public Health Act: primary visits	319
Public Health Act: re-inspections	577
Housing Act: primary visits	279
Housing Act: re-inspections	2
Housing Act: overcrowding	8
Housing Act: verminous and dirty premises - primary visits..	16
verminous and dirty premises - re-inspections..	23
Miscellaneous housing visits	96
Demolition sites	76

Meat and Food Inspection

Visits to slaughterhouses	416
Butchers.	16
School Canteens	3
Other Canteens	3
Restaurants and snack bars.. .. .	9
Fried fish shops	6
Fishmongers and poulterers.. .. .	1
Grocers	45
Greengrocers and fruiterers.	4
Ice Cream premises.	1
Confectioners.	1
Licensed premises.. .. .	39
Sweet Shops	2
Other food preparing premises	2
Unsound food	6
Ice Cream sampling	3
Water sampling	1

TOTAL VISITS: 3,498

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1a.	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	621
b.	Number of re-inspections made for this purpose	602
2.	Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	186
3a.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	
	(i) individually unfit	37
	(ii) in clearance areas	78
b.	Number of unfit dwellinghouses demolished	71
4.	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	193
5.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	186
6.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
	(i) by owners	41
	(ii) by local authority in default of owners.....	-

SLUM CLEARANCE

During the year, 4 slum clearance areas were declared which involved 78 houses, plus other premises. In addition, 37 individually unfit houses were represented. The declaration of a slum clearance area involves this, and other Departments, in a large amount of work in inspection, survey, preparation of legal documents, advertising and steering the whole slum clearance order through its long journey. The individually unfit houses do not require so much time to deal with and consequently persons inhabiting these houses are very often rehoused before the tenants of houses in slum clearance areas which were inspected at the same time. This can cause aggravation to the persons who are left in the houses in the slum clearance areas. The Council wisely decided to make Compulsory Purchase Orders for the four areas to enable them to use the land for either industrial or housing redevelopment and I feel that the Health Committee is to be complimented for recommending this action to be taken which will prevent unsightly sites being developed in an unseemly way, without any sort of plan or layout.

NUISANCES

During the year, 319 houses were inspected and 186 informal notices were served for the abatement of nuisance. These nuisances generally were items of disrepair which are statutory public health nuisances. Our attention is often drawn to items which are not statutory nuisances and whilst informal notice is often served drawing the attention of the landlord to these matters, no legal action can be taken to enforce compliance. Informal action is often taken by the Department to obtain the abatement of nuisances, by means of letters, telephone calls, etc. without recourse to the service of formal notice.

RENT ACT, 1957

No Certificates of Disrepair were issued during the year and no applications were received. It has been found that the Rent Act is having an effect upon the service of notices under the Public Health Act. Some landlords have been threatening tenants with eviction if a Notice is received in respect of a decontrolled house. The Inspectors now warn tenants of this possible effect, before serving notices but it seems unfair that these tenants (who are often paying a high rent for quite an ordinary house with few amenities) are subject to this threat from certain landlords. The tenants have no recourse to any legislation to protect them.

WASTE WATER CLOSETS

Over a period of years, the local authority has given grants for the conversion of waste water closets. This started at £8 in 1959 and was increased to £10 in 1961. It is now the approved policy of the Council to convert the remaining waste water closets in the town by enforcing Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which will result in the remainder of the waste water closets being abolished within the next two or three years. Forty-seven waste water closets were converted during 1962. It has been found that a number of closets shown in our records as converted years ago, are still in existence, although an internal fresh water closet has been provided at these premises. The number of closets for compulsory conversion will be slightly higher than was originally envisaged.

Year	Number of waste water closets converted	
	By private owners	By local authority
1955	15	
1956	18	
1957	42	
1958	42	
1959	66	
1960	91	
1961	40	
1962	41	6

DRAINAGE AND DISINFESTATION

The Department has one drainman/rodent operator who drives the van which was purchased in 1960 and which has been a great asset to the Department. This employee's duties consist of cleansing the public conveniences, releasing blocked house drains, disinfestation and disinfection of premises and the cleansing of the public mortuary.

The policy of the Department, when blocked house drains, gullies and water closets are reported, is for the drainman/rodent operator to try to release the blockage by plunging it. This is a free service. However, if the drain cannot be released by plunging, notices are served, under the appropriate sections of the Public Health Acts, on the owners to open, cleanse and repair the drain, where necessary. The disinfestation and disinfection of house property is given as a free service but a charge is made for business premises. During the year, it was necessary to take one person for disinfestation. This was carried out by the Manchester Corporation Health Department at the Monsall Disinfestation Centre.

Disinfectant and D.D.T. preparations are sold at a nominal cost at the office, but old age pensioners are allowed disinfectant free, upon the production of pension books.

Number of rooms disinfected - infectious disease ..	19
Number of rooms disinfested - verminous premises ..	67
Number of blocked house WCs released	276
Number of blocked house gullies released	384
Number of blocked house drains released	637

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Progress is being made in the provision of cleaner air within the Borough. The Matley and Sandy Lane Smoke Control Orders came into operation. It was envisaged that both these areas would soon have a large number of houses because planning consent had been obtained but this work has not yet started. Should it ever commence, any houses erected will have to comply with the requirements of the Clean Air Act from the commencement of the occupation of the premises. During the year, the Clarendon Fields and the Hough Hill Smoke Control Orders were submitted to the Minister for confirmation. The Hough Hill Order was confirmed and comes into operation on 1st October 1963 but there is to be an Enquiry in respect of the Clarendon Fields Order. Large scale private housing development is taking place in the Hough Hill area. Forty eight local authority dwellings are the subject of tenancy agreements and these houses are included in the proposed Dewsnap Smoke Control Order.

A volumetric measuring instrument is situated in the Health Department. This machine measures the amount of all smoke pollution in concentrated microgrammes per cubic metre, and the sulphur dioxide contained in the atmosphere. These measurements are part of the national survey of atmospheric pollution which is being carried out by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The graph on the opposite page shows how the pollution of the atmosphere increases when cold and bad weather increases the use of domestic fires for home heating. When Smoke Control Orders come into operation, there will be a reduction in the domestic smoke in the town.

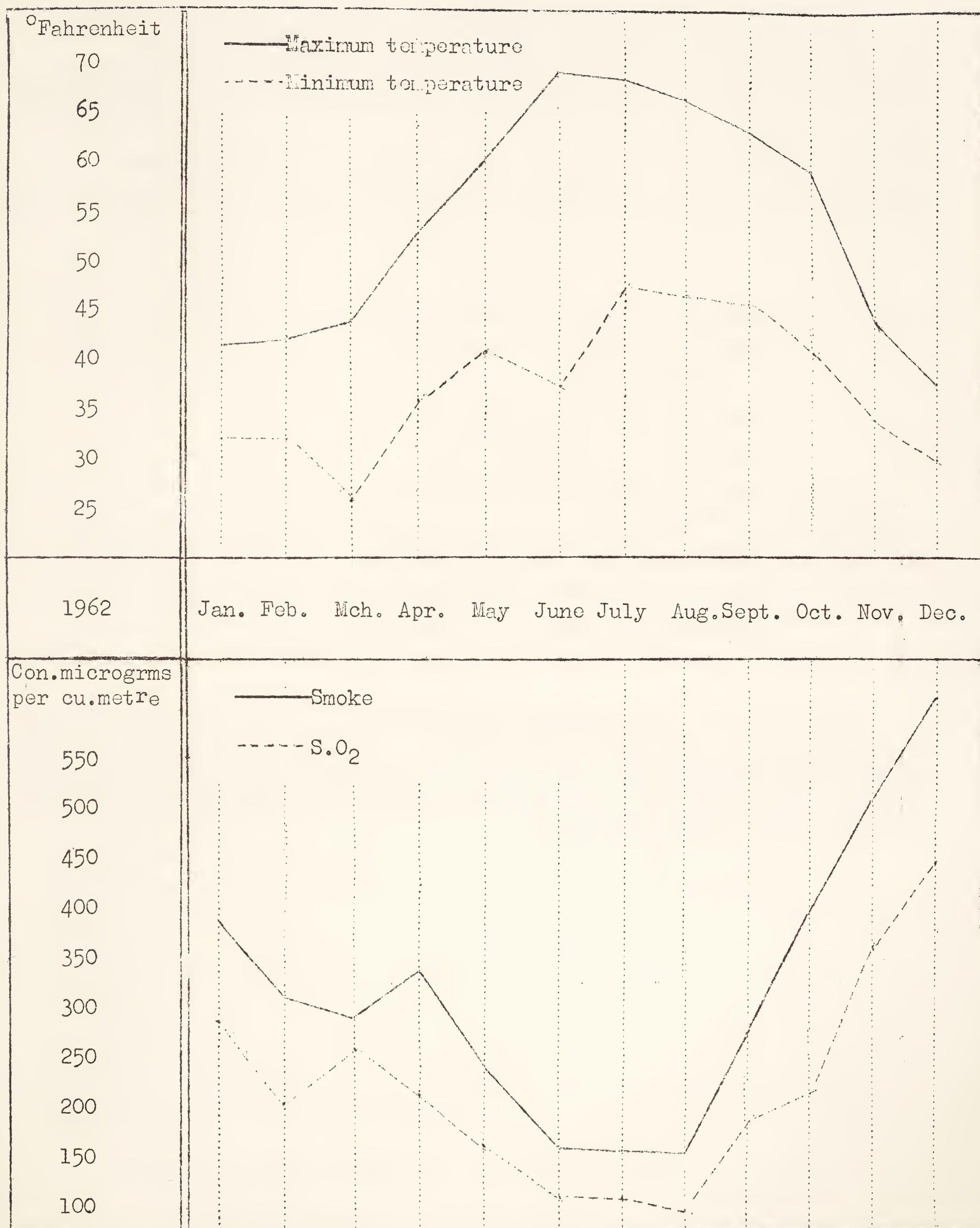
Factories in the town have until July 5th 1963 to bring their plant into line with the requirements of the Act. After this date, they cannot claim, as a defence, that their plant is unsuitable. Most of the factories have carried out work to the boilers by installing mechanical stokers and various other appliances to reduce to a minimum the atmospheric pollution from factory chimneys.

SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS

Area	Date Declared	Operative Date	Houses in Area at date of Declaration	Acreage
Yew Tree Lane (No.1)	14.11.60	1.9.61	- *	41.06
Matley (No.2)	14.8.61	1.7.62	4 *	8.575
Sandy Lane (No.3)	14.8.61	1.7.62	- *	3.85
Clarendon Fields (No.4)	12.11.62		240	42.71
Hough Hill (No.5)	12.11.62	1.10.63	29 *	562.21
Nicholson Square (No.6)	in course of inspection			42.93
Dewsnap (No.7)	in course of inspection			284.51

* Development Areas

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEMPERATURE AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION



FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The Department is responsible for the administration of a large part of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the Regulations made thereunder. The food premises in the town mainly consist of grocers, greengrocers, butchers and various bakehouses, etc. There are only two food premises in the town which deal with mass manufacture of food. One hundred and fifty six routine inspections of food premises were carried out and 39 informal notices were served for various defects. This work was curtailed due to lack of staff. Nine informal notices were complied with and details of the type of defects remedied are given in the Schedule below.

Defects to sanitary accommodation	-	4
Absence of notices in sanitary accommodation	-	3
Decoration of food rooms, etc. ..	-	5
Provision of wash hand basin ..	-	4
Lack of impervious surfaces to benches, etc.	-	3
Unsatisfactory state of equipment	-	3
Lack of protective clothing.. ..	-	3
Provision of sink	-	1

Following the default of one of the traders in the town to provide a wash hand basin, legal action was taken. The Magistrates held, however, that the additional sink which had been provided could, in this case, be called a wash hand basin, so the Council was unsuccessful in its claim that a sink is not a wash hand basin.

SCHOOL CANTEENS

During the year, inspections of the school canteens have been made and the high standard which has been manifest over the recent years continues to be maintained. The canteens are fumigated during the school holidays with Gammexane smokers to reduce the fly and insect pests to a minimum.

FACTORY CANTEENS

These have considerably reduced in number from the war years. The standard generally is not so high as that of the school canteens but the managements and workers maintain a high standard of hygiene on these premises and produce a nutritious meal at a reasonable price. Notice had to be served to remedy certain defects at one canteen but the work has been done.

ICE CREAM

Eightythree premises were registered for the sale of ice cream. Only wrapped ice cream is sold in the shops and some premises make their own ice lollies. Electrically operated refrigerated storage cabinets are all maintained in a satisfactory state. Inspections were carried out of the travelling sales vans operating in the town and at all times they were found to be maintained to the standard laid down in the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

LICENSED PREMISES

During the year, several premises lost their Licence for various reasons but mainly because slum clearance caused lack of trade. A thorough inspection was made of all the licensed clubs in the town and letters were sent to the occupiers of these clubs, asking them to bring the standard of the premises to that required by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. In the majority of cases, work has been carried out and the premises brought to a high standard of hygiene. Generally, the public houses were found to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition, although the old fashioned sanitary accommodation, across the yard, seems in this day and age to be obsolete. I feel that all sanitary accommodation should be indoors, where it can more easily be maintained in a clean condition and where burst pipes are less likely to occur. Also, internal sanitary accommodation can be equipped with wash hand basins, soap and towels for the use of the patrons.

During the year, 5 notices were complied with.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

There are 2 slaughterhouses in the town, both of which comply with the Act and the Regulations made thereunder. At both slaughterhouses, every facility has at all times been given to your Inspectors to enable them to carry out meat inspection duties.

Meat Inspection

During the year, 416 visits were paid to the slaughterhouses for the purpose of inspection of carcasses. This has necessitated overtime working by your Inspectors to ensure that 100% meat inspection was always achieved.

There was a drop in the total number of animals slaughtered. The number of cows slaughtered increased but the numbers of other cattle decreased as also did the number of sheep, lambs and pigs. There was an increase in the amount of meat and offal condemned and this was mainly due to the increase in the number of cows slaughtered. Cows, as you are well aware, are older animals when killed, consequently there was a marked deterioration in the offal condemned. One cow carcass which was wholly affected with tuberculosis was condemned and parts of the carcasses of 2 other cows were also condemned. The decline in tuberculosis in animals is due to the effect of the Tuberculosis (England and Wales) Attested Area Order, 1960, which came into effect on 1st October, 1960. All cases of tuberculosis detected in slaughtered cattle are notified to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, who subsequently traces the animals to the farm. Testing of animals at the farm is undertaken by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to ascertain whether other animals at the farm are affected.

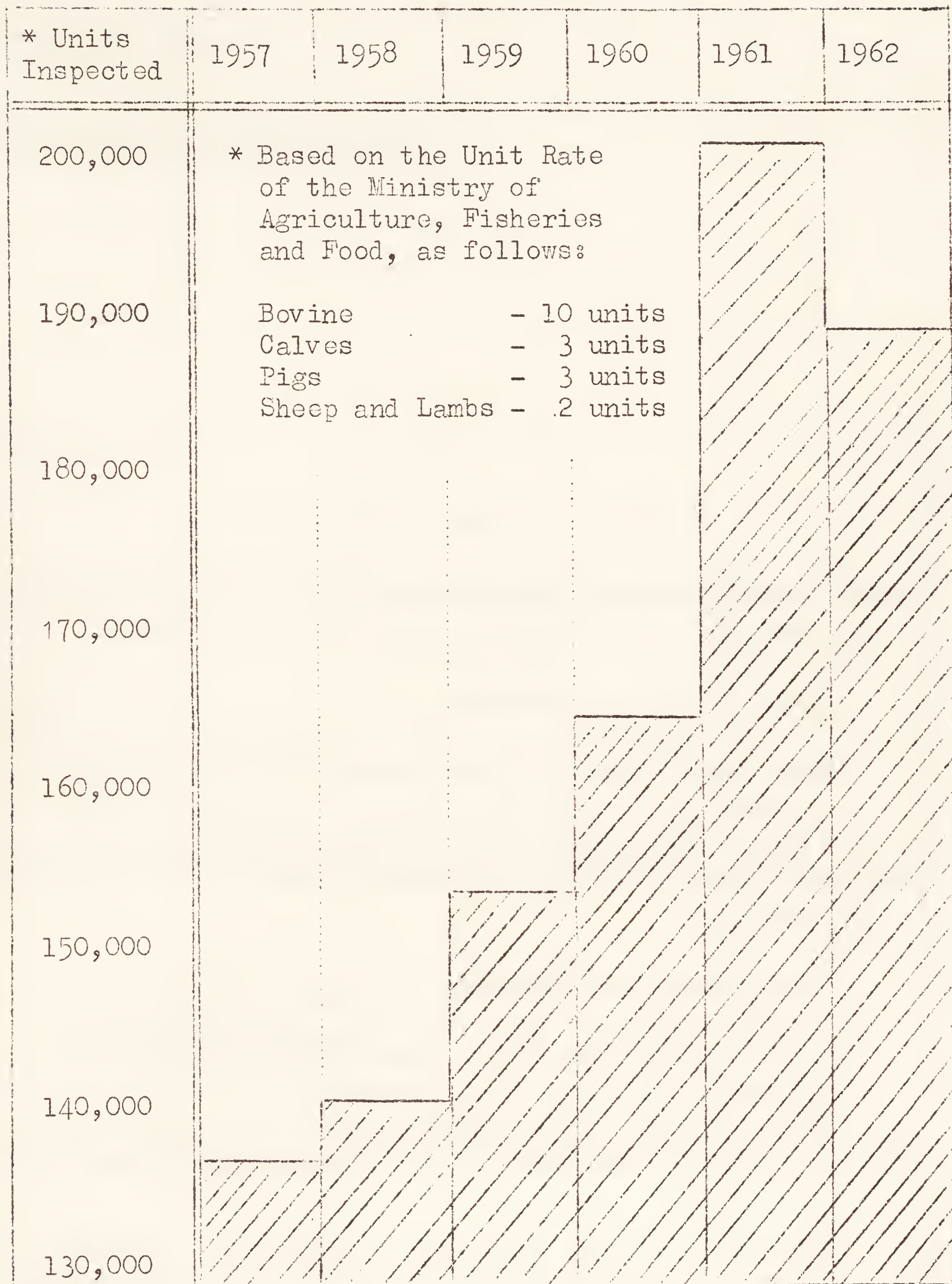
Three cases of Cysticercosis Bovis were found during the year. These three carcasses were detained and refrigerated as required by Memo.3/Meat, and were subsequently released for human consumption.

Cows' livers are the most common items condemned at the slaughterhouses. If considered suitable, these livers are released to the pharmaceutical trade for use in making their products. All condemned meat is marked in accordance with the Regulations and is removed from the slaughterhouses in special vehicles.

Licensing of Slaughtermen

Eighteen slaughtermen applied for the renewal of their licences. Several apprentices are in training at the slaughterhouses.

MEAT INSPECTION



MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and offal inspected

Numbers killed and inspected
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS
<u>Whole Carcases condemned</u>
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis
TUBERCULOSIS
<u>Whole Carcases condemned</u>
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis
CYSTICERCOSIS
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
<u>Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration</u>
Generalised and totally condemned

MEAT INSPECTIONand condemned in whole or in part

Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
5,636	3,606	18	42,944	3,169
-	1	-	-	-
367	2,016	-	628	222
6.5%	55.9%	-	1.4%	7%
-	1	-	-	-
-	2	-	-	63
-	0.08%	-	-	1.98%
-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION (Contd.)

Condemnation of tinned and other unsound foods

Inspection of canned and other foods is carried out. A large amount of this unsound canned food comes from the wholesale grocers' establishments which are situated in the town. Considerable time was taken up in the inspection of the cans (to ascertain if the contents are fit for human consumption) and in the writing out of the Condemnation Forms. The following are some of the items condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Tinned meat	37 tins	57 lbs.
Tinned fruit.. .. .	149 tins	164 lbs.
Tinned vegetables. . . .	59 tins	52 lbs.
Tinned fish	9 tins	3 lbs.
Tinned poultry	2 tins	8 oz.
Tinned soups.. .. .	26 tins	18 lbs.
Tinned cereals	7 tins	2 lbs.
Evaporated milk	6 tins	3 lbs.
Preserves	6 jars	4 lbs.
Whipping Cream	1 tin	$\frac{1}{2}$ gall.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES - SAMPLES

The following are extracts from a report received from the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Cheshire County Council.

" Particulars of complaints from private purchasers not submitted to the Public Analyst

Complaint	Remarks
Child's wooden spade handle in bottle of milk	Supplier cautioned
Mass of dried cooked meat in packet of cereal	Manufacturer cautioned
Glass in cake	Manufacturer cautioned

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES - SAMPLES (Contd.)

Samples submitted to the Public Analyst

Samples	Number taken	Reported against
Borax, powdered B.P.	1	
Butter	1	
Calamine Lotion, B.P.	1	
Coffee, Instant	1	
Epsom Salts, B.P.	1	
Flour, plain	2	
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey	1	
Iodine, Tincture of, B.P.	1	
Milk	32	1
Pear Halves in heavy syrup	1	
Peardrax	1	
Plums	1	
Potato, Instant, mashed	1	
Rice Pudding	1	
Rum	1	
Sausage Beef	1	
Sucron (Slimmers' sugar)	1	
Sweets: Buttered rum truffles with Jamaica Rum	1	1
Buttersnap	1	
Tea	1	
TOTAL	52	2

Particulars of samples not up to standard

Sample and Result of Analysis
<u>Buttered Rum Truffles with Jamaica Rum</u> Sugar confectionery devoid of Rum. Proof Spirit less than 0.1. Complaint under investigation.
<u>Milk T.T.Pasteurised</u> Genuine but sub-standard. 2.3% deficient in solids-not-fat. No action

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are no licensed caravan sites within the Borough. Occasionally, scrap metal collectors arrive in caravans and park on vacant plots of land. Action has to be taken to move them on as these people invariably cause a nuisance to the occupants of houses close by because of their demands for water, etc. When they finally vacate the site, the land is always left in an unsightly state with a large quantity of refuse which has to be moved by this Department.

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE

The Department is regularly troubled by having to undertake the cleansing of houses occupied by old people. Sometimes, your Inspectors have had to physically cleanse persons and premises in an endeavour to keep old persons in their homes but there is a great need for other work to be carried out - e.g. feeding them, decorating their homes, etc. Whilst the Home Help Organiser can arrange for someone to go in and clean regularly, and the Meals-on-Wheels service can take meals on certain days of the week, my own personal opinion is that these people do not generally receive adequate food and care and if it were not for the help of neighbours, some would very often go without any food at all. These people are often poor managers of their affairs and the problem of age and sickness seems to affect them worse than others of their age. Some form of Council of Social Service, I feel, or some other type of organisation which would help these people to decorate, brighten and clean up their homes would, I am sure, do a useful service.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It is the local authority's responsibility to bury or cremate the body of any person who has died, or been found dead, in their area, where it appears that no person or organisation will do so. The Department did not have to undertake this task in 1962.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Appended is a list of shops in the Borough. During the year most of them were visited. One notice was served.

Grocers and general mixed	91
Cattle products.	2
Bakers and confectioners	20
Butchers and pork butchers.. .. .	19
Greengrocers	15
Greengrocers/flowerists	2
Greengrocers/fishmongers	2
Fishmongers	3
Fish friers	16
Sweets, tobacco, ice cream.. .. .	11
Chemists, non-dispensing chemists and herbalists ..	5
Snack bars	2
Newsagents, stationers, fancy goods.	15
Drapers and outfitters	18
Hairdressers	18
Boot and shoe repairers	7
Furniture, furnishings, secondhand goods, etc. . ..	5
Florists	3
Radio, electrical goods, motor and cycle repairs ..	12
Hardware, plumbers', painters', woodworkers' and decorators' requisites	21
Coal, travel and other agencies	5
Other shops.	<u>26</u>
TOTAL:	<u>318</u>

The shops in the centre of the town are being seriously affected by slum clearance schemes now in progress. This, of course, will be ameliorated when redevelopment takes place on the demolition sites but for some time they will, unfortunately, experience difficulty in maintaining their trade. The Shops Act hours requirements are exceedingly difficult to enforce but in the case of contraventions, warnings have been given and it has been found that, generally speaking, the shop keepers comply with the Shops Act requirements.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

During the year, all the petroleum installations were inspected by the Public Health Inspectors and, in the case of new installations, with the local Fire Prevention Officer. In no case was it necessary to take legal action. Three notices were served and 18 were complied with, the majority of these notices having been served in 1961. The Department has now taken over the responsibility for issuing the licences.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1961

The local authority's duties under the Factories Acts are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. The change in the type of factory in the town has now reached the stage where we have only three cotton spinning or weaving mills in the area whereas at one time almost every factory was engaged in cotton spinning, weaving or allied trades. In some cases, the large mills have been taken over and broken down into smaller units which employ only a few persons, whereas the cotton mills employed hundreds of people. The diversity of industry is shown in the list below. The town is not now dependent on any one type of industry.

- Engineering and boiler making
- Wagon repairing
- Printing
- Garages, motor repairs and motor body builders
- Carpet fitters
- Wood turners
- Slaughterhouses
- Sheet metal
- Cotton and textiles
- Plastics
- Insulation
- Rope manufacturing
- Handbag manufacture
- Footwear manufacture

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted - Nil
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by L. Authority	4	-	-	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by Local Authority	122	101	11	
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	7	-	-	
Outworkers (wearing apparel)	9	13	-	

Cases in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects			
	were found	were remedied	to HMI	by HMI
Want of cleanliness				
Overcrowding				
Unreasonable temperature				
Ineffective drainage of floors				
Inadequate ventilation				
Sanitary conveniences:				
(a) <u>insufficient</u>	2			
(b) <u>unsuitable or defective</u>	8	5		1
(c) not separate				
Other offences				
No occupiers were prosecuted during the year				

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two premises were licensed during the year, after inspections had been carried out.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERSAnthrax Order, 1938

No case of Anthrax or suspected Anthrax was notified during the year.

Swine Fever Order, 1938

From October to December, we were included in an Infected Area and this necessitated the issue of 20 licences. It was not necessary to serve Form A or Form B during the year.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, 1938

We were not included in any Infected Areas during the year.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

Thirty sterilising plants have been licensed under this Order. Most plants are owned by small stock keepers and only reasonably small amounts of kitchen waste are treated satisfactorily by sterilisation.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control

A regular inspection of the district is made by the rodent operator employed by the local authority and treatment is given where necessary. Business premises are charged for the service but dwellinghouses are treated free of charge.

It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings during the year, although several notices for defective drains had to be served as it was found in recurring cases of rodent infestation that the drains were generally proved to be defective when smoke tested.

Two sewer treatments are carried out annually. These treatments are done by the authority's rodent operator with the assistance of a labourer loaned from another Department.

Type of property	Total number of properties		
	in area 31.3.63	Inspected	Found to be in- fested and treated by Local Authority
Local authority	7	2	5
Dwellinghouse	6,107	131	103
Agricultural	13	-	-
Others	1,326	35	19
TOTAL	7,453	168	127

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

At the time of Mr. Buckley's retirement, I was appointed as Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent. This was a change of designation as I had previously held the appointment of Officer in Charge, Cleansing.

Refuse Collection

The collection of refuse has varied from a weekly to a nine-day collection according to the time of the year. Holidays and inclement weather are the major causes of delay but the 42-hour week and the extra 3 days' holiday granted to men with 10 years' service has not militated in favour of a regular collection. Although extra staff is occasionally obtained from the Employment Exchange, these men do not know the round or the position of the bins and, therefore, they are not able to help a great deal.

Another very important factor is the design of new houses. Those now being erected on the higher part of the town have steps leading down to the houses and front, side and rear paths which have to be traversed to the ash bin stand. This long carry, with the steps also to be negotiated, has not assisted the ashbinman. The decorative garden patches which are left on the corners of road intersections, etc., also increase the length of the carry. In some of the new houses, there is a carry of 60 to 70 yards (for one house) in addition to steps. It is obvious that the planners do not consider these points when designing new houses or new estates. Within a very short time of new houses being occupied, garages and ornamental gates are built which cause obstruction to the refuse collection employees; in addition motor bikes and cars parked on the front garden paths make it difficult for the men to get the bins past the vehicles.

In the case of terraced houses, it would help if a central path were provided, immediately facing a passageway and also if slopes were provided instead of steps, as it is felt that the steps will be damaged when heavy bins are dragged down them when the bins are too heavy to be carried out.

It is obvious that the planners do not consider these points when designing new houses or new estates. These matters have been raised in the past but have never been seriously considered but I think they should be borne in mind when new layouts are planned.

Refuse Collection Vehicles

During the year, the Department had the following vehicles in service:

Vehicle	Type of Vehicle	Capacity	Date Purchased and cost	Depreciation year
JVU 278	Karrier CK3 refuse collection vehicle	10 cubic yards	January 1949 £900	1959
PVR 988	Karrier "Bantam" refuse collection vehicle	8 cubic yards	February 1955 £1,080	1965
GKN 1372	Bristol 25 "Tipmaster" Angledozer	-	November 1957 £1,447	1962
VND 839	Karrier "Gamecock" refuse collection vehicle	11½ cubic yards	February 1958 £1,635	1968
7724 NA	Karrier Dual Tip rear loading refuse collection vehicle	18 cubic yards	May 1960 £2,100	1970
415 WMA	Weatherill Hydraulic Shovel	-	June 1962 £1,958	1967

The cost of repairs to the refuse collection vehicles continues to rise. This is partly due to the policy of retaining vehicles over a ten-year period and I think that this will have to be reduced in the near future, as the present cleansing vehicle is not a purpose-made vehicle but an alteration of a commercial vehicle to suit cleansing needs. Consequently, vehicle cabs, engines and chassis are not made to stand the wear and tear that refuse collection vehicles have to sustain when going at a very slow speed along, very often, unmade roads and the uneven surface of the Tip. Tyres cost the Department a terrific amount of money as the vehicles have to keep in to the side, on the very narrow streets (to allow other vehicles to pass) which causes wear to the side of the tyres.

The loads of refuse collected were as follows:

House Refuse	2,574	loads
Pails.	49	loads
Salvage and trade refuse ..	534	loads

Provision of dustbins

From April 1st, 1959, refuse bins have been supplied by the Council as replacement of the existing domestic bins, as a charge against the General Rate Fund. During the year, 60 bins were issued by the Department, 43 to householders and 17 to business firms and other organisations. The bins bought by the Department are now stamped with the Corporation's initials and the date of purchase which should make it easier in the future, to trace missing and stolen bins. Purchase Tax is still levied on refuse bins and this seems an unfair burden on the householders and rate-payers.

Privy Closet

There is still one privy closet, which is emptied as and when required.

Pail Closets

There are 10 pail closets in the Borough. These are emptied weekly by a vehicle and men who must be sent specially to do this unwholesome task. The Council will now make a grant of £20 towards the cost of conversion of this type of closet in an attempt to get owners to abolish them.

Refuse Disposal

This is carried out at Dunkirk Lane Refuse Tip by controlled tipping methods and now that the mechanical shovel, which was obtained during the year, is in use, it has been found that control is more easily obtained and that there is less damage and nuisance due to people trespassing on the Tip. Also, by digging out the old tip surface, adequate covering material can be obtained.

I feel I should compliment the Chief Fire Officer at Hyde for his assistance during the periods when the angledozer has broken down and the tip has been set on fire, which caused a nuisance. The firemen controlled these fires and put them out until such time as we could cover the refuse.

Shortage of tipping space is still causing the Department some concern and in a short while it will be necessary to ask for the use of the land at the side of the tip, which is owned by the Corporation but which we were restricted from using, on planning grounds. It was hoped that a joint incineration scheme with the Borough of Hyde would come to some form of fruition during the year but this has not materialised. Discussions are taking place with the other adjoining Boroughs to see whether some form of incineration plant or a joint composting plant scheme should be undertaken.

Salvage

The comparative tonnages and prices of materials salvaged during the last two years are as follows:

	Year ending 31.3.1963		Year ending 31.3.1962	
	t. c. q.lbs.	£. s. d.	t. c. q.lbs.	£. s. d.
Waste paper	181. 4. 0. 0.	1,215,10. 7	186. 6. 0. 0.	1,350.14. 1.
Kitchen waste	15. 3. 3. 0.	79.10.10	16.16. 0. 9	90. 5.10.
Metals	2.17. 3.16	22. 5. 2	2. 6. 1.26	50. 4.11
Textiles	6. 1.14	8. 5. 8	18. 1.13	14.11.11

Waste Paper

During the early part of the year, the prices obtained for the supply of waste paper fell and accordingly, the money received by the end of the year fell short of our estimate. The supply of salvaged paper continues to be maintained and by disposing of it to the Paper Mills, a lot of unwanted paper and cardboard is kept off the Tip. I still feel that shop keepers, particularly, could materially help in the collection of cardboard boxes and wastepaper if they would flatten and bundle the paper ready for collection, as the time which is spent by the men in breaking down the boxes is a factor which delays the collection of refuse.

Kitchen Waste

This service has been continued as this putrescible matter is better kept off the Tip and the swill is useful to pigkeepers. The amount collected has fallen. When complaints are received about the pig swill bins in various parts of the town, the bins are withdrawn and not replaced anywhere else. All the waste is supplied to one of the pig keepers in the town who sterilises it before feeding it to his pigs.

Scrap Metal

As you will see, the amount has fallen again but it is better to salvage this material and sell it, rather than to have it on the Tip where it sometimes protrudes through the Tip surface and causes damage to vehicle tyres.

Salvage Bonus Scheme

For a number of years, the Department has run a very successful salvage bonus scheme and since 1956 the following amounts have been paid:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bonus Paid</u>
	£. s. d.
1956	325. 5. 8
1957	326.11. 5
1958	255. 7. 1
1959	205. 0. 0.
1960	211.15. 9
1961	201.15. 9
1962	265. 3. 8

Trade Refuse Disposal

During the year the restriction on the tipping of trade refuse on the Tip has been maintained but a collection service has been given to certain premises in the town to assist them in the disposal of their trade refuse. A charge is to be made for this service.

Collection of Furniture

A new scheme was devised during 1961 for the collection and clearing of unwanted furniture from houses. The tenants pay for the service before the work is carried out so that they realise that it is an extra service they are requiring of the Department. Where there are large amounts of materials, etc., to remove, an estimate is given rather than charge a fixed price for each article. This work has sometimes to be done on Saturday morning because the refuse vehicles are required for the collection of domestic refuse during the remainder of the week.

Cleansing Depot

During the year, the drainage from the old building has been renewed and the petroleum store has been erected to comply with the requirements of the Petroleum Act.

Staff

The number of days lost due to sickness still continues at a high level and is rising still further each year. It seem amazing that men can return to work the week after their thirteen weeks' sickness benefit has run out. This loss of time occurs, however, and necessitates (when possible) the employment of temporary labour.

The apparent increase in staff, as shown in the table below, is due to the fact that two employees were more or less permanently away during the year, due to sickness. This is reflected in the number of days lost and in the increased amount of sickness pay.

Year	Number of employees		Number of days lost	Cost
	in Dept.	off sick		
1957/58	25	14	228	£475
1958/59	25	13	228	£438
1959/60	25	14	296	£383
1960/61	25	16	295	£380
1961/62	27	19	570	£791

S T A F F

Divisional Health Office,
99, Grosvenor Street,
Stalybridge.

Divisional Medical Officer

- Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Clerk to the Committee

- P. W. Musther, F.C.I.S.

Assistant County Medical Officer

- H. Summers, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(resigned 28.2.62)

- J. B. Hinchliffe, M.B., Ch.B.
(appointed 1.3 62)

Chief Clerk

- A. Clough, A.R.S.H., L.I.S.W.

Clerical Assistants

- I. G. Taylor (resigned 30.4.62)
P. R. Radcliffe (appointed 2.7.62)
Misses J. Norton, K. Sellars,
Mrs. J. Addy, Mrs. O.B. Darraugh,
(resigned 13.8.62)
Mrs. E. Brooks (appointed 4.9.62)

Ambulance Supervisor

- J. Roebuck (retired 30.4.62)

Health Visitors (Stalybridge)

- Miss D. P. Flint,
Miss E. Plaiter,
Miss M. E. Mackenzie,
Mrs. E. M. Cooney (resigned 1.7.62)
Miss J. Jolley (13.8.62 to 8.12.62)
Miss S. E. Howarth (appointed 11.12.62)

(Dukinfield)

- Miss W. E. Beresford,
Miss C. Hellings,
Mrs. M. Knowles.

District Nurses (Stalybridge)

- Mrs. E. H. Slater,
Miss D. H. Garner,
Mrs. A. R. Porter,
Mr. E. B. Jones,

(Dukinfield)

- Miss E. Ambler,
Miss O. Morton.

Midwives

(Stalybridge)

- Miss N. Robinson,
Mrs. F. Dent,

(Dukinfield)

- Miss L. Bradley,
Miss L. O'Hara.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer

- J. Thompson

Physiotherapist

- Mrs. C. Cooke

Home Help Supervisor

- Mrs. F. Dobson

Dental Surgeons

- Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D.,
G. J. Hartley, L.D.S.,
R. S. Wood, L.D.S.

Specialists

Ophthalmic Surgeon

- B. Boas, M.D.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

- V. H. Wheble, B.M., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Gynaecologist - Stalybridge

- W.E.C. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.

Tuberculosis Physician

- P. B. Woolley, M.B., M.R.C.P.

Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon

- E. M. Innes, F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

General Practitioner attending
Welfare Centre, Dukinfield on a
sessional basis

- D. Milner, M.B., Ch.B.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The three Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows :-

<u>Dukinfield</u>	- King Street, Dukinfield.
<u>Stalybridge</u>	- Mechanics' Institute, Stalybridge. Clinic, Millbrook.

Sessions are held as follows :-

<u>King Street</u>	- Wednesday mornings and afternoons and Thursday afternoon.
<u>Millbrook</u>	- Monday afternoon
<u>Mechanics' Institute</u>	- Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon

Dukinfield Welfare Centre

In 1961 4,164 visits were made to this centre and 244 new cases were recorded. This year the figure rose to 4,880 attendances and 265 mothers brought their babies for the first time - a healthy state of affairs representing a gradual improvement in figures over the past three years.

The improved facilities provided for the eye and audiology clinics were used for the first time in 1962 - facilities which have proved to be far more satisfactory from the point of view of patients and staff. My impression of the year's work at this clinic is one of general progress and continued effort by all concerned - the work may not be spectacular enough for a television series but I am certain that the regular visits, frequent advice and the adoption of preventive measures are making as big a contribution to the well being of the community as are the more romantic and publicised branches of medicine. There were no staff changes during the year.

Mechanics' Institute

As with Dukinfield the number of attendances increased from 3,759 in 1961 to 3,959 in the year under review.

This is probably the last full year for which a report will be available on the work at the Mechanics' Institute. The ground floor of this Institute was adapted as a clinic and opened in 1935 - now a new building designed for clinic use is reaching the final stage of construction and it is hoped we shall occupy it sometime before the end of 1963.

There were several changes in the nursing staff - Mrs. E. M. Cooney resigned and was replaced temporarily by Miss J. Jolley. Miss Howarth took over the permanent appointment on 11.12 62. We were all sorry to lose the services of Mrs. Cooney who had done a great deal for the clinic and the mothers of the town. Miss Jolley was with us only a short time but even so her cheerful and pleasant manner impressed everybody and we were loth to see her go.

Millbrook

The number of new cases attending this clinic was roughly the same as in 1961 (53 compared with 54) but the total attendances fell to 1,212. This is the second consecutive year in which the attendances have fallen.

Voluntary Workers

Once again on behalf of the Committee and the nursing staff I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the work so willingly and cheerfully given at the Dukinfield, Stalybridge and Millbrook clinics by the voluntary workers during the year.

General

The emergency arrangements for the issue of dried milk for children under the age of one were fortunately for ourselves and posterity never used.

Dr. H. Summers left at the beginning of the year on his appointment as Medical Officer of Health for Wrexham. He had been with us for three years and he will be remembered by the staff for his co-operation and help and by the mothers for his concern and excellent advice. We were sorry to lose him.

Among the office staff we lost the services of Mr. I. Taylor and Mrs. T. Darraugh during the year. They were replaced by Mr. P. Radcliffe and Mrs. E. Brooks.

The County O & M Team prepared and submitted a report on the administration of the Divisional Health Services to Dr. A. Brown and the findings were reported on by your Medical Officer. A recommendation that the joint staff arrangements be terminated was agreed to by the Committee but early this year this suggestion was reversed at the request of the Stalybridge Corporation.

In 1962 there were 570 births notified compared with 641 the previous year. Of these 302 took place in hospitals or other maternity homes, that is 53% of the total.

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total births in the Division - livebirths.....	641	570
- stillbirths.....	11	15
Total No. transfers into the division.....	179	148
Total No. children attending for first time 0-1 year.....	544	576
Total No. attendances..... 0-1 year.....	6842	6656
Total No. attendances..... 1-2 years.....	1297	1553
Total No. attendances..... 2-5 years.....	1052	1284
Total No. visits to new births.....	654	680
Total No. of secondary visits.....	9243	8564
Total No. of other visits.....	1693	1871

TABLE A.

Child Welfare Clinics

Quarter	March			June			Sept.			Dec.		
Clinic	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B
New cases	84	74	17	69	68	19	61	59	9	44	64	8
Total 0-1 yr.	661	822	150	811	911	151	648	850	142	591	765	154
attend- 1-2 yrs	164	149	62	158	175	66	145	204	52	136	183	59
ances 2-5 yrs	77	140	57	82	113	52	94	144	45	134	159	69

The following table indicates the total births in the Division and the place of confinement :-

TABLE B.

	<u>DUKINFIELD</u>						<u>STALYBRIDGE</u>					
	<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>			<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
Gen. Hospital	108	134	140	3	4	2	190	182	162	4	3	11
Other Mater- nity homes & hospitals	44	43	39	-	-	1	56	62	74	-	2	-
Domiciliary confinement	71	96	98	1	-	-	141	124	157	-	2	1
Total	223	273	277	4	4	3	387	368	293	4	7	12

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

These clinics continue to attract very few mothers although the attendances in 1962 increased to 157. The inference is, of course, that the General Practitioners are conducting their own sessions in their surgeries or the mothers are attending at the hospital. Mothercraft classes continued during the year.

<u>Ante-natal clinics</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
No. of sessions.....	31	20
No. of new cases.....	37	38
No. of attendances.....	149	157
No. of patients on whom Rh factor was investigated.....	34	36
No. of patients on whom a Wasserman test was performed.....	33	36

Post-natal clinics

No. of sessions held.....	10	11
No. of new sessions.....	14	12
No. of attendances.....	23	12

Mothercraft Classes

No. of sessions held.....	72	80
No. of new cases.....	160	152
No. of attendances.....	937	926

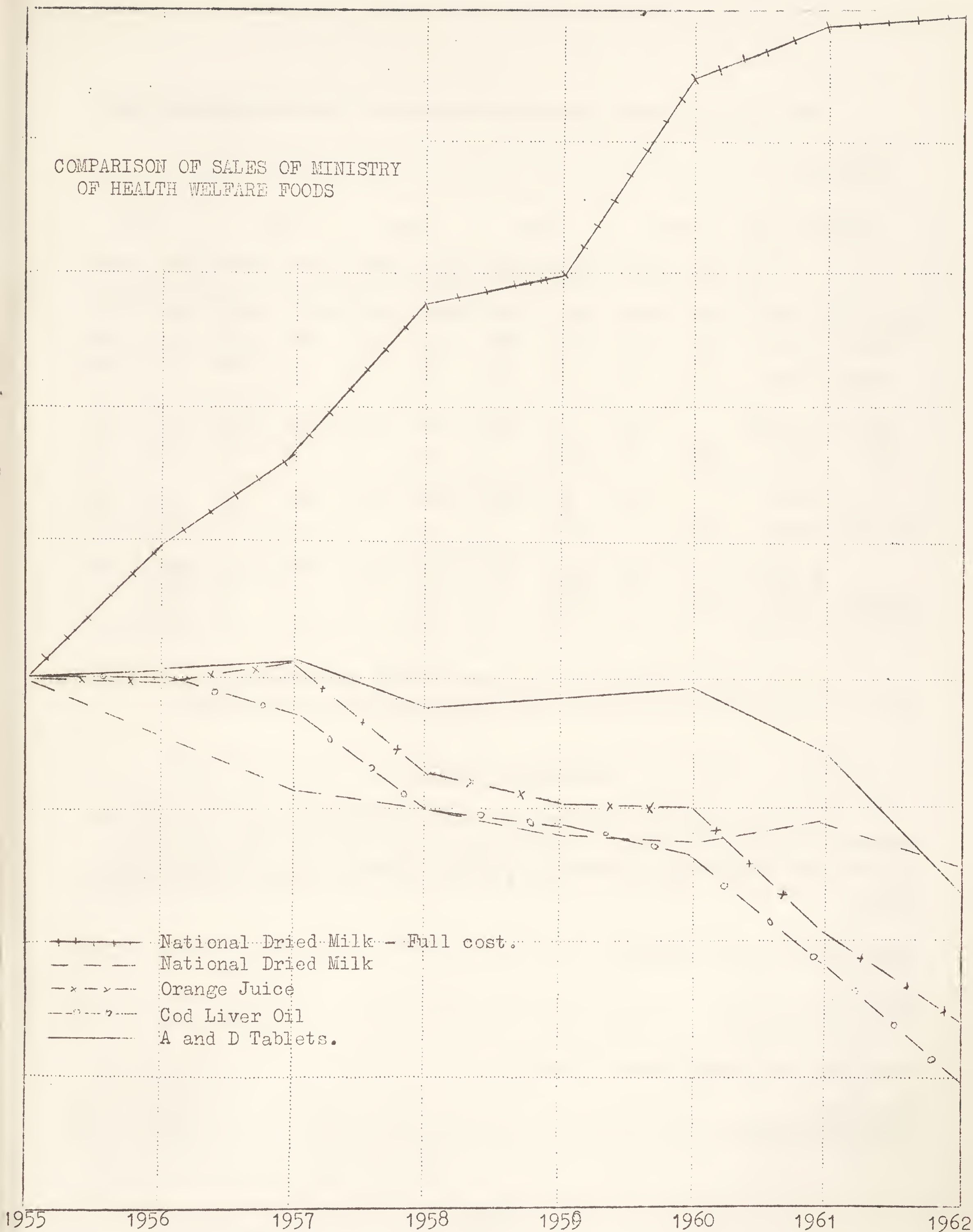
WELFARE FOODS

The reduction in the sales of all the various welfare foods is shown in Table D. The sale of these foods has been falling gradually since 1957 although there was an increase in National Dried Milk sales in 1961.

TABLE C.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
National Dried Milk	9,964	9,345	8,452	8,592	9,546	7,917
Cod Liver Oil	2,956	1,942	1,899	1,636	997	560
Orange Juice	18,743	11,831	10,902	10,424	6,206	3,647
A. & D. Tablets	1,591	1,342	1,377	1,409	1,075	554

COMPARISON OF SALES OF MINISTRY
OF HEALTH WELFARE FOODS



The following table summarises the sale of foods during the year:-

TABLE D.

Quarter	March		June		Sept.		Dec.		Total	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
National)@ 2/4d	2016	1771	1977	1673	2238	1648	2217	1657	8448	6749
dried)@ 4/-d	229	213	247	252	239	253	253	276	968	994
milk) free	56	11	41	53	18	43	15	67	130	174
Cod Liver)@ 1/-d	-	131	11	128	82	135	114	150	207	544
Oil)free	528	8	243	1	13	-	6	7	790	16
A. & D.)@ 6d	-	141	51	134	162	131	140	146	353	552
Tablets)free	480	-	242	-	-	-	-	2	722	2
Orange)@ 1/6d	-	761	249	927	773	967	785	965	1807	3627
Juice)@ 5d	2701	-	1562	-	-	-	-	-	4263	-
Juice)@ free	7	11	29	4	79	-	21	12	136	27

I would like to thank the voluntary workers in Dukinfield who co-operate with us so well and sell welfare foods at the clinic on our behalf.

SPECIALIST CLINICS

It is most essential when running Child Welfare sessions to have the backing of specialist clinics where cases can be referred for consultant opinion and advice and although the numbers referred under 5 years of age appear to be small this is no reflection on the great value of this type of clinic.

<u>Ophthalmic</u> (under 5 years)	1961	1962
New cases.....	24	16
Total attendances.....	80	63
<u>Ear, Nose and Throat</u> (under 5 years)		
New cases.....	13	17
Total attendances.....	17	20

Physiotherapy (under 5 years)

A large amount of most useful work is carried out at the physiotherapy sessions and altogether 2,473 attendances were made during 1962.

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total attendances for interview by Orthopaedic Surgeon..	196	170
Total attendances at Physiotherapist's Clinic.....	670	787
Total attendances for U.V.R. treatment.....	1555	1516

Hearing Clinics

No. of sessions.....	36	28
No. of children examined (0-5 years).....	243	211
No. of children with defects.....	-	3

DENTAL TREATMENT

Ante-natal patients	- new cases.....	2	2
	- attendances.....	9	3
Post-natal patients	- new cases.....	5	3
	- attendances.....	11	19
Children under 5 years	- new cases.....	17	18
	- attendances.....	26	41
Dentures supplied.....		2	2

DAY NURSERIES

The average daily cost for the year 1961/62 increased to 18/0¹d from 15/2¹d and against the County figure of 16/9³d (15/6d in 1960/61). The main reason for this increase is, I think, due to the lower average attendance brought on by the high incidence of infectious disease during the early months of the year. A disturbing fact over the last few years has been this tendency for a lower attendance at this Day Nursery than the County average.

I regret to have to report that the nursery has been broken into twice during the year and damage caused to the fabric.

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total attendances.....		
0-2 years.....	2490	2015
2-5 years.....	5225	4752
Average attendance per day.....	31	27
New cases admitted.....	22	21
Waiting list as at 31.12.62.....	35	15
No. on mothers in employment.....	38	37
No. of medical examinations carried out.....	79	30
No. receiving sunlight treatment.....	3	-

TABLE E.

Year	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
County Average child/day	12/7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	13/5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	13/6d	14/9d	15/6d	16/9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d
Dukinfield child/day	13/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	16/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	13/9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d	15/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	15/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	18/- $\frac{1}{4}$ d
% attend- ance County average	90%	87%	89%	89%	94%	92%
Dukinfield	89%	82%	88%	85%	91%	80%

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The year under review was exceptional from the vaccination point of view. The national panic caused by imported smallpox was reflected in the number of cases flocking to clinics and doctors surgeries. Although an attempt was made to maintain a certain amount of calm and commonsense one's hand was forced into arranging extra clinics on behalf of and at the request of local practitioners. Medical, clerical and nursing staff were inundated with demands for vaccination and for many weeks this work overshadowed everything else. I am grateful to the Public Health Laboratory Service for maintaining supplies of lymph but I am of the opinion that from an epidemiological point of view much of it was wasted even though its exhibition gave peace of mind to a large number of people.

3,317 vaccinations against smallpox were carried out during the year and of these 1,545 were performed by General Practitioners in their surgeries.

TABLE F.

Vaccination - 1962

Age at 31.12.62.	-1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 +	Total
Born in year	1962	1961	1960-58	1957-48	before 1947	
Vaccinated	311	122	178	895	928	2,434
Re-vaccinated	-	-	30	205	648	883

The figures for the fourteen complete years since vaccination ceased to be compulsory are as follows :-

1949 -	76
1950 -	223
1951 -	350
1952 -	459
1953 -	611
1954 -	318
1955 -	280
1956 -	269
1957 -	364
1958 -	325
1959 -	346
1960 -	366
1961 -	369
1962 -	3317

Diphtheria Immunisation
1948 - 1962

The following table shows the number of children at 31.12.62. who had completed a course of immunisation at any time since 1.1.48.

TABLE G.

Age at 31.12.62 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1962	1 - 4 1961-58	5 - 9 1957-53	10 - 14 1952-48	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (Primary or booster) A. 1958 - 1962	127	1353	1569	632	3681
B. 1957 or earlier	-	-	397	2395	2792

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Total No. of children immunised by general practitioners at their own surgeries	157	243	219	110	123	142	155	193	166	136
Total No. of children immunised at clinics	628	536	615	463	777	208	348	480	650	417
Total (*inc.boosters)	785	779	834	573	*900	350	503	673	816	553

At present the number of children under 15 years of age who are fully protected is approximately 40.9% - a low figure. The number partially protected however is 71.9%.

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

During the year oral poliomyelitis vaccine gradually came to eliminate the Salk vaccine in this division. Although introduced the year before there was at first a reluctance on the part of the practitioners to use it, but its ease of administration apart from its immunising properties have made it more and more popular with the profession and public. The routine of immunisation is slightly different between Sabin and Salk vaccines and it is possible with Sabin to complete the procedures in three months whereas with Salk nine months must elapse before immunity is complete.

TABLE H. Salk Vaccine (injection)

Year	One dose only	Two doses only	Third dose	Reinforcing
1956	-	143	-	-
1957	70	1013	-	-
1958	325	3200	306	-
1959	38	3183	4503	-
1960	214	1323	2388	-
1961	215	728	1681	1788
1962	187	292	1166	54

TABLE I. Sabin Vaccine (oral)

Year	One dose only	Two doses only	Third dose	Reinforcing
1961	-	-	-	-
1962	15	25	178	828

AMBULANCE SERVICE

It is impossible to comment on the ambulance service from statistics compiled locally. The service is now administered from Chester through its radio control centre at Cheadle and you as a Committee have no further responsibility for its administration. You are, however, still the local barometer and have during the year aired many views at the Divisional Health Committee meetings.

I have to report with regret the retirement on health grounds of Mr. J. Roebuck in April. Mr. Roebuck had been Ambulance Supervisor since the Service was reformed after the war and he had helped to build up a happy and efficient service. His premature retirement was a loss which will be difficult to cover and we wish him improved health in the future.

TABLE J.

Ambulance			Sitting Case Car		
Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Journeys	Patients	Mileage
1964	7446	26,223	1266	6401	22,837

Comparative Table of Journeys etc.

Year	Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Accidents
1949	5929	8238	27052*	414
1950	6502	11140	58221	555
1951	7235	11812	61450	587
1952	7013	12139	63094	592
1953	5640	11377	60864	161
1954	5895	12199	54460	175
1955	5457	13026	61076	136
1956	5624	14310	67754	135
1957	5155	12418	58778	226
1958	5633	12035	58107	189
1959	4419	12323	54018	179
1960	5114	14280	62877	313
1961	5110	14081	59231	267
1962	3230	13847	49060	?

* Stalybridge Figures only

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The number of notified cases of tuberculosis in 1962 increased to 35 from 26 although the actual number on the register at the end of the year was only four more than in 1961. One reason for the increase in notifications is to be found in the visit of No. 3 Mass Radiography Unit to this area early in the year. This Unit discovered 19 new cases but the Medical Director comments that six years ago the figure was considerably higher (29 in fact) and certainly much higher than the incidence in the Manchester Regional Hospital Board area as a whole.

The Health Visiting staff paid 408 visits in connection with advice on prevention of spread and the domestic problems involved in this disease.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	M	F	M	F	
On T.B. Register at 31.12.62.....	131	81	20	13	245
Notified during 1962.....	19	13	3	-	35

Deaths from Tuberculosis

<u>Age</u>				<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 - 1 year	.....	.....	.....	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	.....	.....	.....	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	.....	.....	.....	-	-	-
15 - 45 years	.....	.....	.....	1	-	1
45 - 65 years	.....	.....	.....	2	-	2
66 and over	.....	.....	.....	1	-	1

Handicapped Persons

Once again I have included a table showing the state of the handicapped persons register at the end of the year. The numbers quoted are not necessarily accurate as a person is not included without his knowledge and these figures are, therefore, below the actual ones. When requested the Committee has always taken a sympathetic view of those in need and apart from general help by the provision of wheel chairs, nursing requisites and domestic help, two handicapped persons were assisted by providing either an improved approach to the garage or house, one was assisted by the Committee in obtaining a new house which was adapted and once was helped by the provision of special equipment at the request of the Stoke Mandeville Centre.

The deposit on loaned equipment was abolished apart from on certain big items.

Chiropody Service

The chiropody service continues to expand and during the year 1,652 treatments were given to 279 cases.

Nursing Requisites

The following items of nursing equipment have been issued from the Divisional Health Office, Stalybridge.

28 air rings,	2 pairs of crutches,	15 rubber sheets
13 urinals,	2 walking sticks,	13 wheel chairs
37 bed pans,	8 back rests,	1 commode,
1 bed hoist,	1 feeding cup,	1 bath seat,
3 tripod walking aids,	1 set Catheterisation equipment,	
	1 set Videl Douche equipment.	

TABLE K.

Handicapped Persons Register - 31.12.62.

Defination	Children under 16		Aged 16 - 64		Aged 65 & over		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	
Amputation	-	-	4	2	2	1	9
Arthritis and Rheumatism	-	-	5	15	7	56	83
Congenital malformations & deformities	12	5	5	5	1	1	29
Diseases of digestive & genito-urinary systems; heart or circulatory system; respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) and of the skin	5	5	13	12	13	56	104
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, or trunk. Injuries or diseases (other than tuberculosis) of upper and lower limbs and spine	1	-	5	3	3	7	19
Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis hemiplegia, sciatica, etc.	2	4	12	13	2	6	39
Neuroses, psychoses & other nervous & mental disorders not included above	1	-	1	-	1	1	4
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	2	1	-	-	-	4
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	-	-	1	3	-	-	4
Diseases and injuries not specified above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	22	16	47	53	29	128	295

TABLE L.

Chiropody Service

PLACE OF TREATMENT	OVER 65		PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED		EXPECTANT MOTHERS	
	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments
Chiropodist's Surgery	128	881	2	14	-	-
Home of Patient	145	734	4	23	-	-
Club	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number of cases in which County Council paid full fees ... 270

Number of cases in which County Council paid part fees ... 9

B.C.G. Vaccination

The effectiveness of B.C.G. vaccination in the protection of the individual against tuberculosis has been completely vindicated and may be one of the reasons for the smaller number of cases discovered by the Mass Radiography Unit.

The number of children eligible for vaccination in 1962 was less than the previous year, 510 compared with 687, and the number of consents fell slightly by 1% to 79.4. On the other hand the number of positive mantoux cases on first test was only half that of last year, an indication of the reduced risk of infection.

TABLE M.

	School children	Contacts
Consents issued	510	88
Consents received	387	88
% consents	79.4	
Mantoux positive	44	2
No. vaccinated	339	72
No. re-vaccinated	21	3
	Follow-up Mantoux	
No. tested	471	94
No. positive	438	79

TABLE N.

Year	% Positive
1954	40
1955	32.05
1956	26.9
1957	29.7
1958	21.1
1959	19.1
1960	19.7
1961	16.4
1962	11.36

Convalescent Home Treatment

A sum of £125 was once again granted by the County Health Committee for the financial assistance of persons requiring Convalescent Home treatment within the Division. Arrangements are in operation with four Homes, two at St. Anne's-on-Sea, one at Marple and one at Buxton. 18 patients were admitted during the year and contributions towards the cost of 3 further cases, submitted by voluntary societies, were made.

Domestic Help Service

The number of staff during the year was 8 full time and 25 part time domestic helps, representing the equivalent of 24 full time helps. All of these were engaged in a temporary capacity. Altogether 262 cases received assistance of which the majority, 246 were aged and chronic sick. The total hours worked was 33,729 and the average number of cases attended weekly was 170.

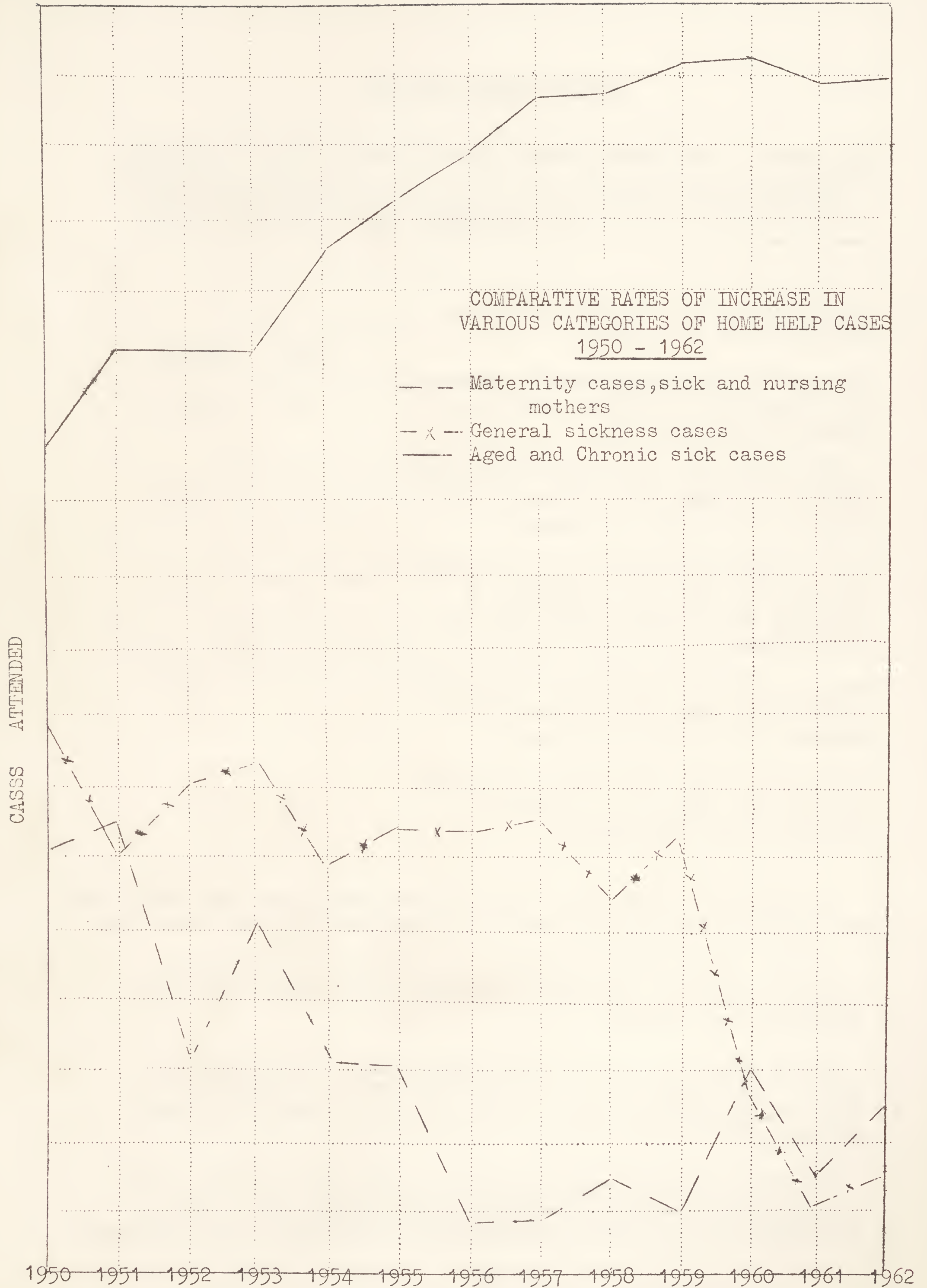
246 of the total 262 were long term continuation cases of the aged person or chronic sick type, a percentage of 93.89, a decrease of 1.1% over the previous year. The number of maternity and nursing mother cases increased to 9 and general sickness cases increased to 7. 898 visits were made by the Domestic Help Supervisor and 6 by Health Visitors to domestic help cases.

The total income from cases this year was £1,376. 13. 9d.

TABLE O.

Cases attended by Domestic Helps

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
(a) Maternity cases, sick and nursing mothers	9	7	10	6	7	6	6	11	12
(b) General sickness	7	6	8	20	16	19	20	19	19
(c) Aged and chronic sick	246	245	267	254	235	228	191	164	137
(d) Tuberculosis cases	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	-
Total	262	258	285	281	259	256	218	196	168



MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

THE REPORT OF THE SENIOR MENTAL WELFARE OFFICER, MR. J. THOMPSON,
IN RESPECT OF WORK CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE AREA OF THE STALYBRIDGE
AND DUKINFIELD HEALTH DIVISION DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1962

1. Precis of cases dealt with under the
 Mental Health Act, 1959.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Patients admitted to Hospital informally for Psychiatric treatment under Sec. 5, Mental Health Act, 1959.	19	36
Cases dealt with under Sec. 29, Mental Health Act, 1959, i.e. admitted to hospital as a matter of urgency	4	2
Cases dealt with under Sec. 25, Mental Health Act, 1959, i.e. admitted to hospital for a period of 28 days for observation.	12	14
Cases dealt with under Sec. 26, Mental Health Act, 1959, i.e. admitted to Hospital for extended treatment.	3	5
Cases dealt with under Sec. 40, Mental Health Act, 1959, i.e. returned to hospital after absconding.	1	-

In addition to the above, the following cases were also dealt with
by the Mental Welfare Officer under the Mental Health and allied acts.

13 male and 15 female patients were treated at out-patient
clinics during the year thus obviating the necessity for their
admittance to hospital.

In the case of 12 male and 22 female cases information was
laid to the Mental Welfare Officer but after investigation of
the circumstances no further action was taken under the Mental
Health Act.

The Mental Welfare Officer visited 5 male and 12 female cases
in their homes with the Consultant Psychiatrist with a view to
deciding the best form of treatment to be afforded to the patients.

2. 1 male and 3 female patients were referred to the Geriatrician for admission to chronic sick beds.
3. 4 male and 2 female cases were referred to the County Welfare Department for admission to residential accommodation.
4. 1 case recovered whilst awaiting admission to hospital.
5. 2 male sub-normal patients were admitted to the William Gibson Hostel, Wrenbury.
6. 1 female patient was returned to hospital when taken ill on leave.
7. After care of patients discharged from hospital within the District has been carried out throughout the year and 568 visits have been made for the whole of the District.
8. Domiciliary supervision of sub-normal and severely sub-normal patients has been carried out within the District.
9. 289 patients have been conveyed to Out-Patient Clinics for consultation with the Consultant Psychiatrist or to receive treatment throughout the year when necessary.

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